

4^o Num. rec. 23^s

4^o Num. rec. 23^d

NUMISMATA SCOTIÆ,

OR A SERIES OF THE

SCOTTISH COINAGE,

FROM THE REIGN OF

WILLIAM THE LION TO THE UNION.

BY ADAM DE CARDONNEL,

Member of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh.

E D I N B U R G H:

**PRINTED FOR GEORGE NICOL,
HIS MAJESTY'S BOOKSELLER, LONDON.**

M,DCC,LXXXVI.

*Cardonnel
Numismata
Scotiae*

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MONACENSIS.

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M.DCCCXXXVII.

TO HIS GRACE

H E N R Y

D U K E O F B U C C L E U G H,

E A R L O F D A L K E I T H A N D D O N C A S T E R,

B A R O N S C O T T O F E S K D A L E A N D T I N D A L E,

K N I G H T A N D C O M P A N I O N O F

T H E M O S T N O B L E O R D E R O F T H E T H I S T L E,

P R E S I D E N T O F T H E R O Y A L S O C I E T Y O F E D I N B U R G H, &c.

A munificent patron of every liberal art, and encourager of every undertaking that tends to illustrate the ancient dignity of the kingdom of Scotland; this Work, with great respect,

Is humbly dedicated,

By his Grace's

Much obliged,

And most obedient

Humble fervant,

EDINBURGH, }
May 15. 1786. }

A D A M D E C A R D O N N E L.

TO HIS GRACE

H E R E

DUKE OF BURGUNDY

KING OF DAKKIN AND BONGASTEN

BARON SCOTT OF ESCHDALE AND TINDALE

KNIGHT AND COMRADE

THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE TEMPLAR

PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH

A magnificent patron of every liberal art and sci-

ences of every undertaking that tends to illustrate

the ancient dignity of the Kingdom of Scotland; this

Work, with great respect

is humbly dedicated

By his Grace's

Much obliged

And most obedient

Humble servant

ADAM CARDONNEL

P R E F A C E.

THOUGH the publishing a new arrangement of the Scottish coinage has long been an object worthy attention, yet it has hitherto been totally neglected. It must be allowed, that nothing tends more to elucidate the history of a country, than its coinage. But, among the various attempts that have from time to time been made to raise the consequence of Scotland, by corroborating some important facts in its history, how few have appeared in the numismatic line? Anderson's *Diplomata et Numismata Scotiae*, is a book very justly admired, and its use is universally known. But, from the great price it now brings, few are able to purchase it, merely for the coins alone; at any rate the book is seldom to be met with. Snelling on Scottish money is very defective, many of his plates are so badly executed, that they scarcely bear any resemblance to the pieces they mean to represent; besides they often totally disagree in the descriptive part, and the book has now become remarkably scarce.

From these and similar motives, the author was induced to proceed in a work which was begun, merely to employ a leisure hour, and was at last finished after two years close application and study. Whatever its merit may be, an impartial public will determine. It is not to be supposed that a publication of this kind, where so many requisites are necessary, can be altogether free of errors. What materially hurts works like this, is the inability of one person to

A

carry

carry on the whole, as it seldom happens, that the power of executing the descriptive part is joined to a sufficient degree of knowledge in the art of engraving, to enable him to finish the plates, without which, the greatest difficulties must be encountered. For a considerable time past, no period has produced more collectors of ancient coins and medals, than the present; from this circumstance, it is to be hoped, that the following work will be the more acceptable to the public.

Before the invention of money, mankind bartered goods with each other; but this mode of trafficking was liable to many inconveniencies. Another was adopted; a piece of leather, stamped with a certain figure, was exchanged for its fixed value in cattle or goods. This species of money was soon found inadequate to the purpose for which it was at first intended. The traffick with strangers for certain articles, which this island did not produce, rendered it necessary to offer in exchange something that could answer its value better. This first suggested the use of metals, which, on account of their intrinsic value and durability, were the best calculated for the intended purpose. Each cut his metal into the size and form that best suited his end, according to the demand of the seller, and the value stipulated. It was usual at that period to go to market laden with metal, and to carry the instruments for dividing, together with scales for weighing it. This was extremely troublesome, and it was found convenient to have pieces ready weighed, and different weights being required, all those of the same weight were distinguished with the same marks or figures. At length, owing to the frauds practised, both in the weighing and in the adulteration of the metal, it was deemed necessary to interpose the public authority. Then first appeared the stamps or impressions on money; to which succeeded the names of the moneyers, and afterwards the head of the Prince. The date, legend, and other precautions, came into use, to prevent the alteration of the species.

At

At whatever time the coinage of silver was first introduced into Scotland, it is very certain, that no silver coins have been found which can, with the least degree of certainty, be ascribed to any Prince prior to WILLIAM the LION, who began his reign in the 1165. It has been asserted, and by a respectable author, in an Essay on Medals, lately published, That the coins which have been generally ascribed to this King, belong to William the Conqueror. But it is hoped, that he, as well as others who entertain this idea, will be convinced that William of Scotland did coin, and had no inconsiderable variety of mintage. The first plate exhibits eighteen coins of this Prince. The first fifteen have the moneyers name and place where struck, clearly evincing them to be Scottish. No 1. 2. and 3. are of Edinburgh, No 4. and 5. of Perth, No 6. 7. and 8. of Roxburgh, No 9. and 10. of Stirling, and No 13. 14. and 15. of Berwick, all of which places at that period belonged to Scotland. At the same time, it must be allowed, that, had not these pieces been discovered, a doubt would have remained whether he ever did coin. The stile is extremely rude, far inferior to those of the Conqueror, and they were discovered in a corner of the country where it can hardly be supposed that any of his coins could ever be carried, in such a quantity as were found together; and, indeed, there is a convincing argument in favour of my assertion, which is, that a very considerable number of the coinage of Henry II. of England, who was contemporary with William of Scotland, were found mixed with the former collection. Perhaps I may be blamed for giving an account of the manner in which they were found; but it marks the aera of their first discovery, and authenticates the coins of which I have given the figures.

In the year 1780, in digging a foundation in order to enlarge the church of Dyke, near Inverness, in the north of Scotland, one of the workmen, when removing the earth, near the steps which led to the burial-place of Brodie of Brodie, discovered some of these

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In the year 1780, in digging a foundation in order to enlarge the church of Dyke, near Inverness, in the north of Scotland, one of the workmen, when removing the earth, near the steps which led to the burial-place of Brodie of Brodie, discovered some of these

pieces in the side of the trench he was making ; he was cunning enough to close up the place immediately, and went to another spot. At night, he returned, and, with the assistance of his wife, privately conveyed away the whole mass, which must have been very valuable. He was a poor man, but he soon became a considerable farmer. Great part of the coins that came into silversmiths hands, were quickly melted, as they were fine silver ; however, Mr Brodie's assiduity, after hearing that such a discovery was made, saved such a number as was sufficient to ascertain what varieties there were in this coinage. The Society of Scottish Antiquaries are, through his generosity, possessed of about a hundred of them, many of which are very perfect. The different collectors have shared in this curious discovery, from the pieces being at first dispersed by the means of itinerant pedlars.

It appears strange, that such a number should be found together, when, during so great a length of time, from the first beginning of the study of coins, none bearing the least similitude to them have ever appeared in any cabinet, except one published by Snelling, in his View of Coins struck by English Princes in France, page 40. and 41. which is said to have been found in the Isle of Man.

No 16. is ruder than any of the former, and the reverse very different from them, as well as the two following. No 17. has a reverse which incontestably proves it Scottish, besides the town of mintage (*Pertb*). No 18. has only the moneyer's name, the same as No 16. Where these coins having *Hve Walter*, which often occurs on William's money, were struck, cannot be easily ascertained, but may be supposed to have been at Edinburgh. *hve. Wa. Ed.* appears on some of this kind.

It

It is to be hoped, that enough has been said to induce the antiquary to coincide in opinion with regard to the appropriation of these coins to the Prince to which they belong.

To these succeeds the money of ALEXANDER II. There are two given of this reign, a larger and a smaller, both coined at Annan, and one coined at Berwick of the latter size; besides these two places of mintage, there were those of Roxburgh, Edinburgh, and Perth.

With regard to the coinage of ALEXANDER III. the varieties are numerous. Mr Hamilton of Glasgow, a learned antiquary, and well skilled in the knowledge of coins, has divided those of this reign into six classes.

1. Hexagonal stars in the quarters.
2. Star and mullet alternately.
3. Mullet in each quarter.
4. Mullet in each quarter; two points in two of the quarters.
5. Stars in the quarters.
6. French inscription.

Of these I have given, in the first Plate, the following:

No 1. See No 23. 24. Plate I. No 2. See 26. Plate I. No 3. See 22. Plate I. No 5. See 25. Plate I. and No 6. See 27. Plate I. No 4. I had not met with at the time the plate was engraving, but have since procured it. Perhaps it may be necessary here to mention, that, in the following work, instead of the term *Mullets*, *open* or *shut*, which some authors make use of, the first is called *Spur-revels*, the other *Stars*.

JOHN

JOHN BALIOL. There were but two mintages of this Prince, one at St Andrews, as particularly expressed on his coin. It is uncertain where the other, having on the reverse *Rex Scotorum*, was struck, but most probably it was at *Edinburgh*.

Besides those which are not particularly marked, ROBERT BRUCE had mints at *Edinburgh* and *Perth*. The different mint marks of this reign are +, :+, +:, :+.

From the introduction of groats and halves by the succeeding King DAVID II. to the period in which the place of mintage was entirely omitted, under Queen MARY, the following table will exhibit the different places of coinage, in each reign. The authorities for which are Bishop Nicolson, and Anderson, both of whom refer to Mr Sutherland's collection, and the former also to Archbishop Sharp and Snelling's View of Scottish coins.

King.	Place of coinage.
DAVID II.	Edinburgh, Aberdeen*.
ROBERT II.	Edinburgh, Perth, Dundee †.
ROBERT III.	Edinburgh, Perth, Aberdeen, Dunbarton ‡.
JAMES I.	Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Perth, Linlithgo , Stirling §.
JAMES II.	Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Roxburgh, Stirling.
JAMES III.	Edinburgh, Stirling, Roxburgh, Berwick.
JAMES IV.	Edinburgh, Aberdeen.
JAMES V.	Edinburgh.

* Aberdeen does not appear in the Scottish series till this reign, and continues till the arched crown coins of James IV. during every reign, except Robert II. and James III.

† Dundee never appears but in this reign.

‡ Dunbarton, the first and only time of this town's appearance.

|| Linlithgo, the only time of this town's appearance.

§ Stirling, for the first time since William the Lion.

Upon the billon and mixed monies, *Edinburgh* and *Stirling* are the only towns marked; and the last only under Queen Mary.

It has been supposed by many, that the inscription *Dominus Protector*, &c. now first introduced by David II. as the legend of the reverse of his money, alluded to his deliverance from captivity; but it is certain that this legend was not peculiar to him; several of his successors used the same; the English, and French likewise used it. It was probably copied from the French money, as it is found on an old French coin in 'a Collection of all the European coins of gold and silver,' engraved and published at Antwerp, Anno 1589.

DAVID II. The varieties of coinage in this reign are very numerous, and some of them peculiar. In No 15. *Pellets* are introduced in two of the quarters, which is the only instance that occurs in this reign or the next, and did not become general till Robert III. in imitation of the English coins. No 20. is a most remarkable variety, and very different from any which has hitherto appeared. Instead of beginning the legend with the King's name, it has *Moneta Regis. D.* The remainder of the name and title is found on the reverse, *avid. Rex. Scotor.* This rare piece, which may be almost termed an unique, is in the possession of Dr Wright of Glasgow, who was so obliging as to allow it to be copied for this work.

ROBERT II. This King's coins are perfectly similar to those of his predecessor, except the name. And in two instances only, on a groat of the mint of Edinburgh, and the Dundee mintage, the letter B. is put behind the head. Various disputes have arisen with regard to the signification of this letter, some supposing it to be a mark for the piece belonging to Robert Bruce, others that it is only a mint mark. That it cannot belong to Robert Bruce the following authorities are quoted, Bishop Nicholson, in his Scots Library 1702, says, "I think he (David II.) was the first King of Scotland who coined Groats." Snelling, in his View of Scots coinage 1774, says, "The types of the penny, halfpenny, and farthing are the same as before."

“ *before. Those of the groats and half-groats, which were NOW*
 “ *FIRST STRUCK, have the head circumscribed within a sort of rose.*
 “ *From the mullet or spur in the quarters of the reverse, they were*
 “ *called spurred groats.*” Mr Hamilton of Glasgow, in a MS.
 Dissertation on Scottish coins, in speaking of David II. says, “ *This*
 “ *is the first King of Scotland who coined larger pieces than pennies,*
 “ *groats and half-groats being now introduced. Some have, indeed,*
 “ *maintained, that these pieces were coined by Robert I. But this is*
 “ *scarce likely, as we know they were not minted in England till*
 “ *1353; and it is hardly to be supposed, that the Scots would be so*
 “ *long before them in this matter.*”

Ruddiman, in his preface to Anderson's *Diplomata Scotiae*, opposes these opinions. He remarks, that, “ although the coining pennies came at first from the English to the Scotch, it may be doubted whether the English or Scotch first coined these sort of pieces of four pennies in value, which the French called Gros, the Germans Grosche, we Groats. Speed gives us the figure of a groat struck by Edward I. of England; but Nicolson shows, that that coin of Edward was rather of Edward III. or IV. but certainly not of Edward I.; for he affirms, no coins of that kind were struck before Edward III.'s time. But there are many groats of David II. extant, who was cotemporary with Edward III. and coined in different places. Many of them which bear the name Robert, are to be seen in the collection of coins in the Advocates Library at Edinburgh; but which of the Roberts this may be, it is not easy to determine. Nicholson and Anderson, following his authority, reject all the groats that have the name of Robert, from being the coin of Robert Bruce, for this chief reason, that none of the coins of that sort were then struck in England, and, therefore, ascribes all those which exhibit the profile of the King looking to the right, to be of Robert II. but such as exhibit him full-faced, to Robert III. But Mr James Sutherland Royal Professor

“ fessor

" fessor of Botany, a most accurate collector and searcher into all
 " kinds of coins, but principally Scottish coins, does not hesitate
 " to give the former of these to our *Robert I.* The letter B. which
 " is seen above the King's head in some of these groats, and placed
 " behind in others, he thinks, stands for the initial of the name
 " *Bruce*, and which, indeed, seems to support his opinion in some
 " measure. Certainly by that letter cannot be meant the place
 " where it was coined, since that groat itself shows that it was coin-
 " ed at Dundee, (besides one of the coinage of Edinburgh, as above
 " observed), and many think it was not decent for the coiner to
 " place his name in such a remarkable part of the coin. But it is
 " not quite settled that Edward II. was the first King in the island
 " of Britain who coined groats, since there are extant in the collec-
 " tion of coins in the Advocates Library two half-groats, one of
 " *Alexander II.* the other of *Edward I.*; from these it is probable,
 " that entire groats, though they may be now lost, have been struck
 " by these Kings. These groats, whether introduced by *Robert I.*
 " or by his son *David II.* were the largest size of coins we had till
 " the time of Queen *Mary.*"

I have thus given you the opinions of men learned in antiquity,
 on both sides of the question, leaving it to better judges to deter-
 mine which authority bears the strongest marks of probability.

There is one authority more I wish to add, in corroboration of
 the opinion that these groats belonged to Robert II. which is Dr
 Francis Wise in his *Catalogus Nummorum Antiquorum Scriniis Bod-*
leianis reconditorum, page 244. " Roberti a se invicem haud aegre
 " distinguuntur. Robertus I. nullos grossos percussit. Robertus II.
 " antecessoris sui monetam imitatus est; nec ejus caput, a Davidis
 " capite, nisi ex inscriptione, dignoscendum fit."

ROBERT III. The profile is now changed to the full face, in imitation of the English coinage. Dr Wise, in the following sentence of the passage above quoted, says, "Robertus III. Henricorum Angliae regum morem secutus est, ejusque nummi Henrici nummis, nomine excepto solo, similes sunt." The full face is continued till the groats with the arched crown and bushy wig under James IV. appear, when it is again changed to the profile.

It has been alledged, that pellets in the quarters of the reverse of Robert III. appear, for the first time, in the Scottish series. Mr Anderson, in his Diplom. Scot. says, in his notes on the money of Robert III. "Hi globuli quos alii Bysantinos, Angli *pellets* five *pillulas* vocant, nunc primum in nostris nummis conspiciuntur. Id autem imitatione factum Anglorum et Francorum, quorum in nummis hi globuli frequentissime adhibentur." But he is mistaken; for there are pellets in two of the quarters of the reverse of a halfpenny of David II. No 15. of Plate II.

JAMES I. With regard to the coins of the first five James's, I shall recite what Dr Wise says on this subject, and I shall afterwards add my own ideas, which coincide with the opinion of Mr Cummyng secretary to the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, and in which most people, who are skilled in the numismatic line, fully agree.

Page 244. of Dr Wise. "Jacobis suos cuique nummos reddere opus arduum erit; quo quinque hujus nominis continentis successionis ordine regnarint. Jacobus Quintus per literam numeralem 5. si quando ista occurrit, facile dignoscitur. Quartum forte designant nummi forma elegantior et corona arcuata. Ad hoc insigne haud satis animum attendit. Cl. Andersonus, cum hujus generis nummos Jacobo II. perperam, ut mihi videtur, attribuerit. Quare regum ordinem, in ejus libro servatum, nonnihil immutavi; et Jacobum II. loco quarti reposui. Caeteri per me intacti
" mane-

"maneant." There does not seem to be greater difficulty in arranging any part of the Scottish series than in assigning the coins proper to each of the five first James's. Some writers have made the weights their rule for determining to whom the coins belong; but I do not deem this an exact mode for ascertaining the point, and have, therefore, made their impressions the rule of distinction. The order in which Anderson in his *Thesaurus*, and Nicholson in his *Historical Library*, have placed them, should be in part rejected, as they give an arched crown to James II. This form of crown was not adopted in England till the reign of King Henry VII. nor in France till after the accession of Francis I. anno 1515, as appears from a testoon of his, on which he is represented in profile with a small open crown, and, on the reverse, the French shield of arms is ensigned, with a crown of the same form with those on the coins of David II. of Scotland.

JAMES II. All the writers on the Scottish coinage agree, that the money of James I. is distinguished by a sceptre on the right or left side of the King's head, and two fleur de lis, and three pellets, placed alternately in the angles of the cross, in the reverse, and that those of King James II. are known by two open crowns, placed alternately with the pellets, on the reverse. Anderson has given to this King a coin, on which he is represented with nearly a full face, a bushy wig, and an imperial crown, surmounted of a mond and cross; but, though authors deny that it belongs to James II. they do not agree with respect to the Sovereign to whose reign it ought to be given. Leake, in his *Account of English Coins*, second edition, page 151. says, "That Henry VI. who succeeded to the English crown in the year 1422, was the first of the English Kings who appears with an arched crown upon his coins; but, upon his great seal, he has an open crown." He afterwards adds, Henry VII. is the first of our Kings that we can be certain used it; and the testoon of Francis I. coined in 1516, is the first French

money we see it upon. But Martin Folkes, in his Account of English coins, published for the Society of Antiquaries in England, 1745, page 15. says, "King Henry VII. first placed upon his money the arched or the imperial crown, as it is now commonly called, and by this particular his coins are readily distinguished from all those of his predecessors. This money, however, has been generally ascribed to King Henry VI.; but, besides that, several of the mint marks to be found on it are either badges used by King Henry VII. or the supporters of his royal arms. The weight does ascertain it to be his beyond all doubt."

From these authorities it is certain, that an arched crown was first used in England by Henry VII. who succeeded to the throne in 1483; and, from the French coin mentioned, there is also a certainty, that an arched crown was not used in France before the year 1515; for, although Leake, in the passage above quoted, asserts, that Henry VI. was the first who appeared with an arched crown on his coin, yet he remarks, that Henry VII. was the first that we can be certain used it. And Martin Folkes has demonstrated, that all those coins with an arched crown, which are attributed to Henry VI. do, by the marks they bear, belong to Henry VII.

From the time of the first coinage of money in this country, in the reign of William the Lion, till James V.'s reign, the English model was the rule with respect to the Scottish coins. In imitation of them, we struck the penny, from the time of the above William till the reign of David II. who, copying after his contemporary King Edward III. of England, first struck the groats and half groats for circulation; which, with their sub-divisions, as in England, were the only species of silver coin we had till the reign of James V. The same Edward who struck the first gold coins for currency in England, was imitated in this species by his contemporary Robert II. before whose reign there was no gold current in Scotland.

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It has been already said, that Henry VII. was the first English King who assumed an arched crown on his coins, whether the crown with which he was inaugurated had arches or not, is by no means material. It is, however, certain, from the description of the Scottish crown in the instrument taken when it was deposited in the castle of Edinburgh, anno 1707, that the arches at present on it were added by King James V.; and it is very natural to suppose, that when Henry VII. took that mark of imperial sovereignty, his spirited son-in-law James IV. who succeeded to the crown of Scotland in the year 1488, only three years after his father-in-law's accession, would, agreeable to the practice of his ancestors, adopt this material improvement in the appearance of his coins; and, therefore, I am induced to believe, that he was the first of the Scottish Kings who was represented with an arched or imperial crown on his coins. The three following authorities seem to confirm this opinion.

I shall *first* mention an engraved genealogical tree of the royal family of Scotland, executed in the time of King William and Queen Mary, in which are represented the portraits of all the monarchs of Scotland from King Malcolm III. each of whom, down to James III. *inclusive*, is adorned with a crown of the same form with that on their respective coins; but James IV. and all the succeeding monarchs are represented with arched or imperial crowns.

Secondly, In the numismata of Thomas Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, collected in the reign of Charles II. engraved and published in quarto, the coin attributed to James II. is given to James IV.

And, *lastly*, I mention the valuable collection of that great Antiquary Sir Thomas Bodley, in the university of Oxford, published in folio, with engravings by Wife, in which the arrangement described

scribed is observed, and the crown in question placed on the head of James IV. This ought to be esteemed the most respectable authority, on account of the extensive knowledge of Sir Thomas in all branches of learning, as well as of the period in which he lived. He was born, as narrated in the *Athenae Oxoniensis*, Vol. 1. pag. 326. on the 2d of March 1544, not thirty-one years after the death of James IV.; and, therefore, it cannot be supposed that he was ignorant of the coins which belonged to that reign.

The coins of JAMES III. are distinguished by having, on the reverse, a mullet or star of five points, and three pellets alternately in the quarters, and no sceptre on the head side. (Plate VI.)

For the reasons before mentioned, I cannot hesitate to give to JAMES IV. the coins which distinguish themselves by having *Qra.* *Qt.* or *IIII.* at the end of the legend on the head side, those with the three quarters face, bushy wig, and imperial crown.

Besides those on which the numeral 5. is expressed in the legend, to JAMES V. are given the coins with a three quarter face, having mullets and thistles on the reverse alternately. (Plate VII.)

MARY. Some time ago, there was communicated to me by Mr Frazer younger of Frazerfield, a coin of this reign, of a very extraordinary mintage. It is dated in 1553, and has the cypher FM. The disagreement here cannot easily be accounted for. The cypher would lead us to suppose it was coined on the marriage with the Dauphin; but that event did not take place for several years after, viz. in April 1558. I was, at first, induced to believe that the figure 3. might have been ill struck up, and intended for 8; but the fine preservation and superior beauty of the coin, evidently show that it has been owing to no fault in the striking. The motto is also very uncommon, (*Diligite Iustitiam*). This appears on several gold

gold coins of this reign, and of the same date; but I have never met with it on a silver coin. I have engraved the coin according to its real size, No 1. Plate VII. its weight is 22 pennyweights.

At what period No 2. was coined, we cannot be certain; but, as it has no date, I have placed it before her coinage with her head, dated 1553. No 3. which is the only date of this coin.

No 4. and 7. being the whole and half, have 1555 only.

No 5. and 6. were coined in the years 1556, 1557, and 1558. Several of them have different dates on the same piece, as 1556 on the one side, and 1557 on the other, also 1557 and 1558, and some have *In Vertute* instead of *In Virtute*. The mint marks of this sort are a crown, cross potence, and cross patee.

FRANCIS and MARY. No 8. and 9. with the motto *Fecit. Vtraque. Vnum.* have for dates 1558 and 1559. Of this last date there are two kinds, one has *Fran. et Ma. Dei G.* the other, *Fran. et Ma. D. G.* A remarkable distinction is observable in the arms on this coin, struck while Francis was Dauphin, which is, 1 and 4 quarterly the arms of France and the Dauphin, with her arms below, which he joins with his own in her right; the left side of the shield is occupied with her arms *. After his succession to the crown of France, the arms of both kingdoms are impaled, as in No 9. and 11. †. No 9. and 11. *Vicit. Leo. de. tribu. Juda.* are dated 1560 and 1561. Those of this sort, which are dated in 1561, must have been struck between the 4th of December 1560, the day of Francis's death, and the 20th of August 1561, the day of the Queen's arrival

* All these have the motto *Fecit utraque unum.*

† All these have the motto *Vicit Leo de Tribu Juda.*

arrival in Scotland. The dye was changed soon after, as there are whole and half testoons, with her head alone, in 1561. The mint marks of No 9. and 11. are a saltire, and some are without that mark; several have *Scotor.* 2. others *Scotors.* No 12. Snelling has placed under the head of billon, and Anderson amongst his silver. I am inclined to think that both are right, as I have seen them of fine silver as well as billon, which is a mixture of copper and silver. No. 13. is more properly to be considered as a medal.

MARY, Widow. With her head uncrowned, No 14. and 15. Plate VIII. have no other dates than 1561 and 1562.

MARY and HENRY. From her marriage with Darnley, to her resignation, their ryal, two thirds, and one third, all 1565, 1566, and 1567; and, what is singular, there is a one third ryal with Mary's name alone, dated 1566, which was during Darnley's life, and which I have engraved No 22. Plate VIII. It is in the possession of Mr Cummyng secretary to the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, whom I have formerly had occasion to mention. Whether there were any of the other kinds with this peculiarity, I have not been able to determine.

With regard to the ryal above mentioned, which is commonly called the Cruickstone dollar, I shall subjoin what Mr Anderson says:

“ Caeterum multi arborem in averfa hujus nummi facie inſculptam,
 “ taxum eſſe volunt; adduntque, praeterea, eam iptam deſignari,
 “ quae in horto *Cruxtoniano* (quod praedium olim et ſedes erat
 “ Comitum Leviniae in agro Renfroenſi) praelargo ſtipite et ſpatioſis
 “ ramis conſpicua adhuc viret. Corona autem, qua haec arbor inſig-
 “ nitur, dignitatem ſignificari, ad quam (ex ſuis in eam nuptiis)
 “ familiam Levinianam Maria evexerat [Vide Nicolſoni Bibl. Scot.
 “ hiſt. pag. 323. et Rob. Kethi. Rerum Scot. tum Eccleſ. tum Ci-
 “ vil. hiſt. pag. in append. 118.] At mera haec figmenta eſſe oſtendit,
 “ ſecreti

“secreti consilii de hoc nummo cudendo actum: in quo non taxus,
 “sed palma, ei numismati inscribi mandatur.”—Porro ex Limace
 (quamquam ea usu detrita jam vix conspiciatur) quae arboris trun-
 cum ascendens exprimi eodem acto jubetur, planè apparet nihil al-
 liud toto hoc symbolo significari, quam, ut tardigradum hoc animal,
 lentissimè licet, ad arboris cacumen tandem ascendit; ita constanti
 virtute et assiduitate ardua quaeque superari posse: praesertim cum
 corona vincenti praemium sit proposita; quod adjectum indicat
 Lemma ex Ovidio desumptum, Trist. lib. v. eleg. 12.

Denique non parvas animo DAT. GLORIA VIRES,

Et foecunda facit pectora laudis amor;

vel potius ex Propertio lib. iv. eleg. 11.

Magnum iter ascendo, sed DAT mihi GLORIA VIRES,

Non juvat ex facili lata Corona Jugo.

Huc in primis facit, quod à Cl. Thoresbio in *Ducatus Leodiensis to-
 pograph.* pag. 229. memoratur; veterem sciz. lectum, in quo natus
 erat Henricus Darnilaeus Mariae maritus, adhuc in loco qui dicitur
 Temple-Newsom, in agro Eboracensi extare; cui aureis literis inscrip-
 tum est, AVANT DARNLE, IAMAIS DARRIERE, AVANT DARNLE.
 i. e. *Perge Porro Darnilaeae, nunquam retro te subtrahere, Perge Porro
 Darnilaeae.* Haec inscriptio Thoresbio digna visa est, quae unà cum
 praedicto nummo aeri incisa exhiberetur, pag. 228. Confer etiam de
 ea re pag. ejusdem 393. Postremo, et illud animadvertendum multis
 hujus generis, ut et aliis illius temporis nummis, postea Comitis
 Mortoniae Proregis jussu impressum in averfa facie fuisse carduum:
 ut hoc signo eorum pretium in majus auctum indicaretur.

Cruickston castle, in Renfrewshire, was originally the property of
 the *Crocs*, and in the time of Malcolm II. came by marriage of the
 heiress of Robert de Croc. into the hands of the Stewarts, Earls and
 Dukes of Lennox. Here fame says, that Mary first resigned her-

self to the arms of Darnley under a large *yew tree*, which still exists. The Queen struck a coin with a figure of this tree, a crown, and an allusive motto of *DAT GLORIA VIRES*. See Pennant's Tour in Scotland.

The act for the coinage of this Ryal, is dated Decembris 22do 1565.

Sederunt Jacobus Comes de Moretoun Cancellarius, Georgius Comes de Huntlie, Joannes Comes de Atholl, Joannes Comes de Mar, Patricius Dominus Ruthven, Alexander Episcopus Candidae Cafae, Joannes Maxwell de Terregles miles.

The new Ryal Cunziet.

“ It is flatute and ordanit by our Soverannis Queen and King's
 “ Majesties Privie Counfall, That thair be cunziet ane penny of sil-
 “ ver callit the Mary ryal, the fynes of eleven deniers fyne, and of
 “ weight an unce Troie weight, with twa granes of remeid (i. e.
 “ allay) alsweill of weight, as fynes, havand on the ane side ane
 “ Palm tree crownit, ane Schell-paddoke crepand up the shank of
 “ the samyn, ane axill about the tree wryttin therein *Dat. Gloria*
 “ *Vires*, the date of the zeir thairunder, with this circumscription,
 “ begynning at ane thirsel *exurgat. Deus. et. Dissipentur. inimici. ejus.*
 “ and on the other fyde, our saidis Soveranis armis coverit with ane
 “ close crown, ane thirsell on ilk fyde, with this circumscription
 “ begynning at ane croce directlie above the crown, *Maria. et. Hen-*
 “ *ricus. Dei. Gratia. Regina et Rex Scotorum* *. The said penny to
 “ haif

* This was the first large silver piece that had been coined in Scotland. It is observable, that this is almost the only instance of the king's name being placed posterior to that

“ haif cours for XXX sh. money of this realme* ; the twa part for
 “ XX sh. and the third part for X sh. all of this samyn fynes and
 “ prent and of weicht equivalent, to wit, the twa part of weicht
 “ XVI deneris, and the third VIII deneris. In confideratioun
 “ quhairof, we echarge David Forest general of our cunzie, John
 “ Atchisoun maister cunzeour, and all otheris officiaris of our cunzie
 “ hous, ilk ane in their awin office, to forge, prent, and cause
 “ to be forged and prentit, sic pieces of weight and fynes within
 “ thair remeids as is above specified, and that letteris be direct for
 “ publicatioun heiroyf in dew form as efferis, swa that nane pretend
 “ ignorance heiroyf.”

JAMES VI. The years of this King's coinage are particularly expressed in the descriptive part ; and, therefore, it might be deemed unnecessary to give it here. (Plate IX. X. and XI.)

After his accession to the throne of England, none of his coins, except the sixpences, are dated.

C 2

The

that of the queen ; however, to make amends as it were to the king, (though, I do not conceive how the queen could well place her husband's name before her own, on the public money of the nation), the famous *yew tree* of Cruickstone, the inheritance of the family of Darnley in the parish of Paisley, is made the reverse of this new coin, and the inscription about the tree, *Dat. Gloria. Vires.* is, no doubt, with a view to reflect honour on the Lennox family. The trunk of this tree, which stands to this day, is so large, and so well spread in its branches, that it is seen at the distance of several miles.

* This ascertains with absolute certainty, the value of silver in Scotland at that time, viz. that the ounce of silver contained but half the number of shillings it contains at present, and consequently, that the denomination of our money was then six to one of the English ; whereas it is now twelve for one, and that our shilling was double in weight of silver of what it is now.

The first money of James VI. commonly called the *James Ryal*, I shall explain, by giving the act of the privy council in Keith's Appendix, No 23. which is not included in the acts contained in the appendix.

Edinburgh, *penult.* August 1567.

" It is statute and ordained by my Lord Regent, with advys and
 " counsel of the Lords of secret council, that thair be cunziet ane
 " penny of silver, called the *James Ryal*, the fyneness of eleven de-
 " niers fine, and of weight ane unce Troyis weight, with twa grains
 " of remeid, alsweil of weight as fynenes, havand on the ane syde
 " of the said crowne, ane hand putting a finger to the price of the
 " piece; on the uther side thairof the dait of the zeir, half on the
 " ane side half on the uther of the sword, with this circumscrip-
 " tioun begynning at the syde of the crown, directlie above the
 " said price *Pro me. si. mereor. in me.* and upon the uther syde, our
 " Souverannis armes crownit with ane clois crowne, and ane *J*
 " crownit on the ane syde, and ane *R* crownit in lyke manner on
 " the uther syde of the samyn, with this circumscription begyn-
 " and directlie above the crown, with thir titles *Jacobus. VI. Dei.*
 " *Gratia. Rex. Scotorum.* The said penny to have course for
 " threttie schillings money of this realme, the twa part for twentie
 " schillings, and the third part for ten schillings, all of the same
 " fyneness and prent, and of weicht equivalent, to witt, the twa
 " part of weicht of sextein deniers, and the third part of the weicht
 " of eight deneirs Troy weicht." This act confutes Bishop Nichol-
 son, as well as others, who are of opinion, that there were pieces of
 this kind of so low a value as five shillings.

With regard to this King's money, struck after his accession, I shall add Mr Anderson's notes upon No 1. of Plate XI. He says,

" Ex praedictis rei nostrae monetariae tabulariis apparet hujus ge-
 " neris apud nos primùm cufos fuisse 25 Martii 1605, quales etiam

" anno

“ anno sequente 1606, item anno 1612, in iisdem cusi memoran-
 “ tur. Neque dubium est, quin intra annum 1607 and 1611 (quo-
 “ rum acta vel praefectorum negligentia, vel temporum injuria in-
 “ tercederunt), plurimi ex eodem genere malleum monetarium subi-
 “ erint.”

No 2. of this plate, is the half of the preceding. The same au-
 thor, on this coin, has the following note.

“ Ex iisdem actis patet, non solum coronatos, et semicoronatos,
 “ sed et eorum varias partes, *i. e.* nummos 12, 6, 2 et 1 solidorum,
 “ item solidi semisses Scot. circa haec tempora fuisse fabricatos: qua
 “ in re nostri Anglos sunt imitati, qui (referentibus eorum scripto-
 “ ribus, Rad. Thoresbio, Ducat. Leod. pag. 368. et de Angl. Monet.
 “ auctore anonymo, p. 79.) earundum specierum nummos tum ex-
 “ cuderunt. Fallitur igitur praedictus scriptor anonymus, qui p. 89.
 “ contra Thoresbium, id ex Camdeno affirmantem, negat ullos num-
 “ mos 2 solidorum, 1 solidi et semissis apud nos iis temporibus fa-
 “ bricatos. At quod hos ferè omnes aetas deleverit, aut obliterâ-
 “ rit, summae eorum exilitati imputandum. Extant tamen in Num-
 “ mo phylacio ICC. Edinb. unus pro 2, alter pro 1, solido signa-
 “ ti.”

No 3. and 5. are the shilling and sixpence. No 4. the two
 pence. (Plate XI.)

The coins of CHARLES I. minted in Scotland. No 6. 7. 8. 9. and
 10. are exactly the same dye as his father's, except the difference
 of the name. The varieties in this reign, as well as the mint marks,
 are very numerous, especially the 40 penny-pieces, the value is
 marked XL · XL · XL · XL XL besides many others, which might
 be reckoned too trivial to mention here. (Plate XI.)

With

With regard to the coins of CHARLES II. I shall insert the dates of those which have fallen under my observation. Of No 14. the four merks Scots, the dates are 1664, 1665, 1670, 1673, 1674, and 1675; below the head is the letter F. for Falconar, who was at that time master of the mint. The others, which have not this mark, have a small thistle. The dates of the coinage of No 15. are 1664, 1670, 1673, and 1674. Of No 16. the years of coinage are 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, and 1674. Of No 17. are 1665, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, and 1675, all with the thistle beneath. No 1. of Plate XIII. has dates 1676, 1679, 1680, 1681, and 1682. They have all the mint mark F beneath, and are of the value of 56 shillings Scots. No 2. is dated 1675 and 1681, having also the letter F below the King's breast, and is in value 28 shillings Scots. No 3. has for dates 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, and 1682, and a small F below the head; the value of this is 14 shillings Scots. No 4. is dated in 1680 and 1681, and is of the value of 3 shillings and sixpence Scots. No 5. was struck during the years 1676, 1677, 1679, 1680, and 1682, having, as well as the former, the letter F below the breast; value 7 shillings Scots. (Plate XII.)

JAMES VII. There are only two coins of this reign struck in Scotland, they are of the value of 40 and 20 shillings Scots. Of No 6. the years of coinage are 1687 and 1688. Of No 7. 1687 only. (Plate XIII.)

WILLIAM and MARY. Of this reign No 8. exhibits the crown, or 60 shillings Scots; these were struck in 1691 and 1692. No 9. the 40 shillings Scots has dates 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, and 1694. No 10. the 20 shillings Scots, is dated 1693 and 1694. No 12. the 10 shillings Scots has for date 1691. No 11. the 5 shillings Scots, has dates 1691 and 1694.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM. No 1. Plate 14. is of the value of 60 shillings Scots, and, as well as No 2. of 40 shillings Scots, are dated from 1695 to 1700. No 3. the 20 shillings Scots, is dated 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, and 1699. No 4. of 10 shillings Scots, is dated 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, and 1699. No 5. of the value of five shillings Scots, is dated in 1695, 1696, 1697, 1701, and 1702. (Plate XIV.)

ANNE. There are but two coins of this reign struck in Scotland, the ten and five shillings Scots. No 6. has dates 1702, 1705, and 1706. No 7. is dated 1705 and 1707.

[illegible]

T A B L E I.

In which is shown how many numeral pounds, shillings, and pennies Scots, were coined out of one pound weight of gold; also their intrinsic fineness, and the proportion that the gold bore to the silver.

<i>Ann. Dom.</i>	<i>Anno Regni.</i>	<i>Fineness.</i>			<i>Allay.</i>			<i>Value of the coin coined out of one pound of gold.</i>			<i>Pound of pure gold, weighed of pure silver.</i>			
		<i>oz. pw. gr.</i>	<i>oz. pw. gr.</i>	<i>oz. pw. gr.</i>	<i>oz. pw. gr.</i>	<i>oz. pw. gr.</i>	<i>oz. pw. gr.</i>	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>lb.</i>	<i>oz.</i>	<i>pw.</i>	<i>gr.</i>
1371, &c.	Robert II.	11 18 18	0 1 6	17 12 0	11 18 18	0 1 6	17 12 0	11	1	17	22			
1390, &c.	Robert III.	11 18 18	0 1 6	19 4 0	11 18 18	0 1 6	19 4 0	11	1	17	22			
1424	James I. 19	11 18 18	0 1 6	22 10 0	11 18 18	0 1 6	22 10 0	11	1	17	22			
1451	James II. 15	11 18 18	0 1 6	33 6 0	11 18 18	0 1 6	33 6 0	9	8	4	14			
1456	20	11 18 18	0 1 6	50 0 0	11 18 18	0 1 6	50 0 0	9	8	4	14			
1475	James III. 16	11 18 18	0 1 6	78 15 0	11 18 18	0 1 6	78 15 0	10	2	0	20			
1484	24	11 18 18	0 1 6	78 15 0	11 18 18	0 1 6	78 15 0	10	5	7	9			
1588	James IV. 1	11 18 18	0 1 6	78 15 0	11 18 18	0 1 6	78 15 0	10	5	7	9			
1529	James V. 16	11 18 18	0 1 6	108 0 0	11 18 18	0 1 6	108 0 0	10	5	7	9			
1556	Mary 14	11 0 0	1 0 0	144 0 0	11 0 0	1 0 0	144 0 0	10	5	8	6			
1577	James VI. 10	11 0 0	1 0 0	240 0 0	11 0 0	1 0 0	240 0 0	10	5	8	6			
1579	13	10 10 0	1 10 0	240 0 0	10 10 0	1 10 0	240 0 0	11	5	2	20			
1597	31	11 0 0	1 0 0	360 0 0	11 0 0	1 0 0	360 0 0	12	0	0	0			
1601	35	11 0 0	1 0 0	432 0 0	11 0 0	1 0 0	432 0 0	12	0	0	0			
1633	Charles I. 9	11 0 0	1 0 0	492 0 0	11 0 0	1 0 0	492 0 0	13	2	7	11			
1738	George II. 12	11 0 0	1 0 0	560 14 0	11 0 0	1 0 0	560 14 0	15	2	10	7			

T A B L E

T A B L E II.

In which may be clearly seen how many numeral pounds, shillings, and pennies Scots, have been coined out of one real pound weight of silver, at different times, likewise the standard of such money, or the different degrees of fineness in it, under the reigns of different Kings.

<i>A. D.</i>	<i>Anno Regni.</i>	<i>Purity.</i>	<i>Allay.</i>	<i>Value of the money coined out of a lb. weight of silver</i>		
		<i>oz. pw. gr.</i>	<i>oz. pw. gr.</i>	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
From 1107	Alexander I.	11 2 0	0 18 0	1	0	0
	David I.					
To	William					
	Alexander II.					
	Alexander III.	11 2 0	0 18 0	1	0	0
1296	John Baliol					
From 1306	Robert I.	11 2 0	0 18 0	1	1	0
To 1329						
1366	David II.	38 11 2 0	0 18 0	1	5	0
1367		39 11 2 0	0 18 0	1	9	4
From 1371	Robert II.	11 2 0	0 18 0	1	9	4
To 1390						
1393	Robert III.	4 11 2 0	0 18 0	1	12	0
1424	James I.	19 11 2 0	0 18 0	1	17	6
1451	James II.	15 11 2 0	0 18 0	3	4	0
1456		20 11 2 0	0 18 0	4	16	0
1475	James III.	16 11 2 0	0 18 0	7	4	0
1484		24 11 2 0	0 18 0	7	0	0
1488	James IV.	{ 1 2 }	11 2 0	7	0	0
1489						
1529	James V.	16 11 0 0	1 0 0	9	12	0
1544	Mary	3 11 0 0	1 0 0	9	12	0
1556		14 11 0 0	1 0 0	13	0	0
1565		23 11 0 0	1 0 0	18	0	0
1567	James VI.	1 11 0 0	1 0 0	18	0	0
1571		5 9 0 0	3 0 0	16	14	0
1576		10 8 0 0	4 0 0	16	14	0
1579		13 11 0 0	1 0 0	22	0	0
1581		15 11 0 0	1 0 0	24	0	0
1597		31 11 0 0	1 0 0	30	0	0
1601		35 11 0 0	1 0 0	36	0	0
1738	George II.	12 11 0 0	0 18 0	37	4	0

I shall now proceed to the gold coinage; the origin of which cannot be carried farther back than the reign of Robert II. I am aware, that many persons will disagree in this point, and insist that Robert I. did coin; but, I would beg leave to offer one reason, which, I think, may have weight. If Robert I. coined gold, it is most natural to suppose, that his successor David II. would imitate him; but none of his have ever been heard of. Had there been a coinage, among such a number of cabinets as are formed and forming, surely David's money must have been known. The learned Nicholson, whose knowledge was very extensive, is of this opinion, and founds it on the same arguments that he uses in the silver coins, That Edward III. was the first who struck these kind of coins in England, and he reigned after Robert I. of Scotland.

Prior to the reign of James I. of Scotland there is nothing in the publick acts relating to the gold money. In 1514, which was the year he returned to Scotland, after his captivity, he enacted in parliament, That both the gold and silver coin should be conform with that of England, in fineness and in weight.

The gold money of Scotland was similar in figure, size, and shape, to those of other nations, particularly the English. Till the reign of James V. the pieces were generally of a large and broad surface, but very thin. This Prince was the first who diminished their size, by increasing their thickness. The most remarkable are those commonly called the Bonnet-pieces, which were struck of native gold; in beauty and elegance of workmanship, they approach the nearest to the Roman coins, and very much surpass all the coinage of Europe at that period, or even since.

With regard to the denominations of the different coins, there is an unsurmountable difficulty. Most of the Acts for the coinage of particular pieces were never printed, nor is there any other way of ascertaining.

ascertaining them at this distance of time. It is probable, that, in this, as well as in other particulars, we followed the example of the English, who gave their gold the general name of Florins, from the Florentines or Tuscans, who then excelled all others in the art of refining and striking gold and silver coins; they were sometimes called Nobles, because they were composed of the noblest or purest metal. In the early periods, it was customary with the English to give the gold the same name with the silver. The Florins of the largest size were also called Pence, their halves, halfpence, the quarter, quadrants and ferlings; but afterwards, their names were derived from the devices impressed on them: The *angel* took its name from the figure of the angel trampling on the dragon. The *rose noble* from the English rose surrounded with the regalia. *Reals* and *sovereigns* from the icon of the King, or from other symbols of sovereignty. For similar reasons, the names *Florins* and *nobles* first distinguished the Scottish coins; they were afterward denominated Lions, from the figure used as the arms of this kingdom. The Scottish gold is so termed in the public acts and private contracts.

With regard to the fineness of the gold coinage of this country, I have subjoined a table showing the intrinsic fineness, &c. to which I refer. At the same time, I must remark, that, from this table it appears, that, during the period, from the reign of Robert II. in 1371, to that of Mary in 1556, the gold was 11 oz. 18 pw. 18 gr. fine, and 0 oz. 1 pw. 6 gr. allay. During Mary's reign, it was 11 oz. fine and 1 oz. allay; except for a part of James VI.'s reign, when it was only 10 oz. 10 pw. fine, and 1 oz. 10 pw. allay; the fineness continues the same.

As to weights, a considerable difficulty occurs in ascertaining, with precision, what were the real weights of the different pieces. The acts of parliament ordering the mintages, are silent as to the weight; they only give the fineness, and what they shall be current for.

The weights, as they now are, seem a very imperfect rule, as there are few or none in good preservation: Such as I have weighed, I shall give. The St Andrew of Robert II. weighs generally 38 *gr.* that of Robert III. 60 *gr.* the St Andrew or lion of James II. 48 *gr.* This continues the only device till James III. introduced the unicorn holding the shield; the largest of these weighs 48 *gr.* the half in proportion. Those of James IV. are the same, except No 3. of plate II. which weighs 57 *gr.* No 2. weighs 19 *gr.* The bonnet-piece, No 5. and 9. of plate II. weighs 72 *gr.* its half, No 11. and quarter, No 10. in proportion. Of Mary's, No 14. weighs 32 *gr.* the lion, with her cypher, No 15. and 16. weighs 78 *gr.* and the golden ryal, with her bust, dated 1555, 115 *gr.*

Before I enter into the description of the following plates, I beg leave to observe, that, in the whole of the Scottish gold coinage, there does not appear the name of a single town; consequently, we have no rule for ascertaining the places of mintage; but, from the numerous mint marks in most of the reigns, it may be naturally concluded that there were several mints. I could have wished to have given a distinct account of those particular mint marks which have come to my knowledge; but it will readily occur to every person, that the description of them here would not answer the purpose; and the engraving every variety would have required at least double the present number of plates, and increased the price too much in proportion to the real value.

ROBERT II. The legend of the reverse of two of this King's coinage is very singular; and, as its meaning may not be obvious, I explain it. XPC is put as a contraction of the Greek word: XPICTOC, or XPIΣ TOΣ. *Christ.* The same legend is used by his

his successors, Robert III. and James I. No. 2. has *Dns. Protec.*
Ms. z. libe. for *Dominus protector meus et liberator meus.*

ROBERT III. No. 5. has *Scotmu*, and on the reverse is *Xnmv*. apparently blunders in the person who made the dye, as the last cannot be meant as a contraction of the legend.

JAMES I. On No. 9. of this reign, the legend is changed to *Salvum, fac Populum Tuum*. The varieties in the gold coins of this King are very numerous, as well as his silver: The legend is divided by fleur de lis, small crosses, annulets, &c.

JAMES II. The word *Doe*, on the reverse of No. 10. is placed as a contraction of *Domine*.

JAMES III. The legend is again changed, which being long, is contracted in many different ways; but is to be read *Exurgat Deus, et Dissipentur, inimici, ejus*. On one, in the word *inimici*, the two first letters are comprehended in the letter N. which method was much used in ancient inscriptions. There is a variety having the same legend, *Exurgat Deus*, &c. on both sides, only contracted differently. On the side with the unicorn is, *Exugat, De, et, Disipent, Nimici, e*, on the other, *Exurgat, Ds, et, Disipet, inimici, es*.

JAMES IV. The four coins given of this King are quite different from each other. No. 16. has the same legend as the last, only the figure 4 after the name. No. 17. the King armed on horseback, sword in his right hand, also regarding the right. No. 18. the same as that of James I. No. 9. plate I. only having IIII after *Scotorum*. The legend of the reverse of this is strangely contracted, *Salum, Fac, PPlvv, Tvv, Dne*, for *Salvum, fac, populum, Tuum Domine*. In No. 2. and 3. of plate 3. the King on horseback regards the left, his sword
in

in his left hand; his name and title is on the side with the shield, which was before the reverse. (pl. II.).

JAMES V. No. 4. has *Villa Edinbug*. It is to be observed, that blunders seldom occur on the coins of this reign. He is the first King who inserted dates on his money. The letters CK behind the head of this No. 4. were probably the initials of the mint-master's name. No's. 5. 9. 10. and 11. are what were commonly called the Bonnet Pieces, and, as I have mentioned, were of gold found in Scotland. The crosses on each side of the shield of No. 7. have been by some mistaken for the figures xx, who from thence inferred that it was struck to pass for twenty pounds Scots. But it does not weigh, as particularly mentioned in Nicolson's *Bibl. Scot.* pag. 299. more than one ounce and three drops, which, according to the table of gold, says Ruddiman, would scarcely amount to the value of nine pounds: Besides, two crosses, exactly similar to those, are found upon a coin of the same kind, but of a much smaller size, No. 8. which shews that they never were intended as the value of the piece, but as a symbol of the Christian religion. At any rate, it was the opinion of Nicolson that these two were medals.

MARY. No. 12. is, except the two small crosses at the side of the shield, exactly alike to No. 7. and 8. of her father. No. 14. has MR. for *Maria Regina*. On No. 14. are the letters IG. on the sides of the shield, for James Earl of Arran, who was then governour of Scotland. Nicholson, page 301. says, that these letters were for the initials of James Stewart Earl of Murray; but it is certain, that, in the year 1553, James Hamilton, Earl of Arran in Scotland, and Duke of Chattleherault in France, was governour of the kingdom; and that James Stewart, above mentioned, was not created Earl of Murray before the year 1567, by James VI. No. 15. the reverse bears a cypher, containing *Maria Regina*. These cyphers or monograms were first used in seal rings, afterwards in the coins of
of

of the Eastern empires, and the reverse of seals, &c. No. 16. is much the same, only the letters I G are placed on each side of the cypher instead of cinquefoils, as in the last.

MARY. Plate III. No 1. and 2. are the testoon and half. No 3. seems to have been a medal.

JAMES VI. No 5. was called the rose-noble of Scotland. No. 7. and 8. have the inscription, *Post. 5. et 100, &c.* meaning that there had been 105 Kings before him. But, according to our best historians, there were 107, unless the two Baliols were excluded out of the number, as being deemed usurpers. No 9. I should imagine, was intended as a medal. The Hebrew characters in the reverse are very singular. No 10. and 12 are dated from 1593 to 1601. By the legend *Spero meliora*, James would seem to indicate his hopes of succeeding to the throne of England. The dates of No 11. and 13. are 1601 and 1602.

Plate IV. After the accession of James to the throne of England, he changed the type of his coinage altogether; he now assumed on his reverse the Scottish British arms crowned; on the face of his largest piece, himself in profile crowned, wielding a sceptre in his right hand, in his left bearing a globe, ensigned with a cross. On his smaller money, his bust alone in profile, crowned. On No 4. there is the rose crowned, on one side; in the reverse, the thistle crowned. The piece No 1. was first called the Unite, on account of the union of the two kingdoms under one Prince; they afterwards obtained the appellation of Jacobus's and broad pieces; they were struck about the 23d of February 1605, and from thence to the 14th of April 1613. Their value was at 20 English shillings; afterwards they increased to 25, which was 12 pounds Scots. No 2. is half the size, passing for six pounds Scots, called the Double Crown. The legend of the reverse is *Henricus Rosas, Regna Jacobus.*

bus. I shall beg leave to add Mr Anderson's explanation of this, in his own words, "*Id. est*, Henricus VIII. Angliae Rex, (qui utriusque heres erat) domum Eboracensem (cujus symbolum erat rosa alba) et Lancastriensem (cujus symbolum erat rosa rubra) in unum conjunxit, Jacobus VI. R. Scotiae, ejusdem Henrici (extinctis ejus liberis) ex proavi sui Jacobi IV. cum ipsius sorore Margaritha conjugio, itidem heres, Scotiae et Angliae regna feliciter adunavit." No 5. the fourth part of No 1. passed at three pounds Scots. This and the preceding were struck in the years 1602, 1603, and 1604. No 4. was commonly called the thistle crown; its value was 48 shillings Scots; the dates of this coin are 1605 and 1606, also 1611, 1612, and 1613. No 3. bore the same value as No 4. No 6. is of Charles I. except the legend, similar to No 1. of his father's. It was called the *Carolus Jacobus*, to distinguish it from the other piece of the same King, which wanted the imperial globe, and was called the *Carolus*; its value was 12 pounds Scots. No 7. is perfectly similar to the double crown of his father No 2. No 8 passed for three pounds Scots, being the fourth of No 6. No 11. has the profile turned to the left; the value was six pounds Scots. No 10. its half; No 9. the fourth part. No 12. has a legend different from the former, but was, in all respects, perfectly similar to No 6.

Of CHARLES II. there was no gold coinage in Scotland. With regard to this, Anderson, page 104. says, "*Nescio qui factum sit, ut quamvis regnantibus Carolo II. ejusque fratre Jacobo VII. nummi argentei aereique ingente, apud nos, copia excusi fuerint, nulli tamen ex auro percussi, ex officina nostra monetaria toto eo tempore prodierint.*" No 13. and 14. are of William II. and were struck of the gold remitted by the Darien Company. They are thus described by the above author: "*Sole autem exoriente, qui sub regis effigie, repraesentatur, designata videtur nobilis illa,*" *cui*

“ cui id nomen erat, navis bellica a Societate nostra Africana (ad
 “ quam Dariensis illa colonia spectabat) negotiandi causa instructa.”

B I L L O N.

Considerable difficulties occur in arranging the coins of the first James's in the billon plate. From the best authorities, we learn, that there were none of this species struck by James I. Its introduction was owing to the great increase of the price of silver, which came so high in the reign of Mary, that groats and half groats could no more be coined, except in billon of four parts copper and one of silver; which, according to the author of the Essay on Medals, whom I beg leave to quote, had been practised by James II. III. IV. and V. He adds, all the Scottish copper coin, down to James VI. may be safely regarded as black money, being of the size of groats, half groats, and pennies, and intended to go as such. Historians mention, that one of the chief crimes imputed to James III. was his coining of black money, and the copper, as it is called, attributed to James II. III. IV. and V. is all of this description. In the reign of James VI. the copper coinage began, and speedily increased in its species. Various were the denominations under which they passed in this and the succeeding reigns. The Atkinsons were, it is thought, to be only the bawbee coined about the year 1582, when the money bore to the English as 1 to 8; but, upon its falling as 1 to 12, a third was added, and they went for 8 pennies; bas-piece was its real name, from the first questionable shape in which it appeared, being of what the French call *bas billon*, or the worst kind of billon; it corresponded to the French sol, and English halfpenny; and the penny Scottish, now equal to the French *denier*, was but the 12th part of an English penny, the sixth of the bawbee, and the half of the bodle. Fynes Morison, in his Itinerary printed 1617, speaks of other coins called Placks of four pennies Scottish, and hardheads of one and one half; the plack is an

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ideal

ideal coin at this present time in Scotland, and the hardhead is only the French hardie Scotified, says the author above mentioned. There is no great wonder that French coins were very current in Scotland during, and after the reign of Mary, when we consider the numbers of French employed in the Scottish civil wars. He afterwards inserts a table of the old Scottish copper coins.

	A penny	=	$\frac{1}{12}$	of a penny English.
<i>Bothwell</i> , or	Bodle	=	2	pennies.
<i>Hardhead</i> , or	Hardie	=	3	pennies.
	Plack	=	4	pennies.
	Bawbee	=	6	pennies.
	Atkinson	=	8	pennies.

This coinage continued the same through the reigns of Charles I. and II. Copper Scottish coins of the first are, however, the scarcest of any. The bodle of James VI. has the lion rampant upon the face side, and the thistle on the other; but those of his two successors have C. R. or C. R. II. with the thistle on the reverse. The Scottish pennies of Charles II. are not very uncommon, they weigh only ten grains. After 1660, we hear of two pennies, bodles, and turners, the last being another term for the bawbee, by Ruddiman, derived from the French turnois; but apparently so called, like many other Scottish coins, from the monier's name. I have thus ventured to give such extracts from the Essay on Medals as have reference to this matter, as I think it by much the best work I have seen of the kind, and a most ingenious performance, so far as I can judge; and I would, therefore, recommend it to every person who intends turning their thoughts to the study of this branch of antiquity.

JAMES II. Plate I. No 1. 2. and 3. were certainly struck by this King. It having been already observed, that James I. did not coin any
billon

billon money. No 1. has an annulet on each side of the neck. This we observe as a mint mark of James II.'s silver money; besides, the form of the letters are much older than any of the following coins. No 2. is exactly similar to the silver coin I have given, from the best authorities, to James II. plate V. fig. 8. No 3. is much the same as No 1. having the annulet in the angles of the cross, in the reverse, dividing the three pellets. No 4. and 5. are of a different type; but, upon comparing the letters in the legend, besides having crowns in the reverse, I do not hesitate to give them also to James II. Of James III. I have only one. The star, or spur-revel, in the centre of the orle, in the reverse, in my opinion, determines it to belong to this reign. There may be many varieties of this, as well as the others, I have inserted; but all I have met with of this type, having an orle on the reverse, as also, No 1. 2. 3. are much defaced, owing to this circumstance, that, as they were coined for the use of the poorer sort of people, their circulation became so much the greater, consequently they are in very bad preservation, when compared to the silver and gold of the same period.

No 7. distinguishes itself to belong to the Fourth James, having always the figure after his name; the reverse is similar to those of James II. crowns in the angles of the reverse; but the letters of this and No 6. are very different from the former, being those of the modern alphabet.

James V. No 8. and 9. are the half and whole; the largest weighs commonly 26 and the other 13 grains.

No 10. and 11. of Mary, are similar to the two last, and of the same weight; the largest was what was commonly called the plack. There are several varieties of this piece, in the contractions of the legend, and in the limbs of the saltyre; some having *R.* others *Regina*, *D.* and *Dei.* &c.; in the reverse, the saltyre often differs,

sometimes plain; others have one smaller saltire suppressing the other, besides being struck both of billon and pure copper. No 12. is on the face side the same as the former; the reverse has a cross potent, with small ones in the interstices. This is the only coinage which appears but that of Edinburgh. At what period this and the former were coined, I cannot say. The silver coinage, with this last reverse, are dated in 1556, 1557, and 1558; we may, therefore, suppose this to have been struck in 1556, as there is a coin with the date, No 15. of the same year and reverse; after which period, all her coins seem to have been dated. No 13. has her bust full faced. This, in the catalogue of the coins in the Advocates Library, is placed as her first coinage; but I can see no reason for assigning it any particular place; it can only be said, that, having no date, it must have been struck on or before the year 1556. The same catalogue places No 10. and 11. after she became widow by Francis's death; but I should rather think myself right, as they also want a date, and, besides, have a perfect resemblance to those of her father, and, probably, of the same dye, with the alteration of the name only. No 14. is of pure copper, dated in 1557. Several of this kind I have seen, with a heart and star punched in, from which circumstance it has been given to Morton; but, I am led to think, that it was only meant to distinguish the real coin, after a discovery that this piece had been counterfeited. No 16. dated 1558, was struck just before her marriage with Francis. No 17. I have met with of fine silver, billon, and pure copper; its date is also 1558, and was struck immediately after her marriage. No 18. like No 14. has a star and heart punched in, and is dated 1559. No 19. with the arms of Mary and the Dauphin joined, is also dated in 1559.

The copper coinage of James VI. are all without dates, as are those of Charles I. and II. The reverse of No 20. has two points behind the lion, which denotes the value, two pennies.

No

No 21. is washed over with silver, and passed for eight pennies, or four Bothwells, this was called the Atkinson. No 22. is of copper, and passed for two pennies. No 23. and 24. also of the same value.

Plate II. Exhibits the Scottish British coins, that is, after the accession of James VI. to the throne of England. Of this King there are only two. No 1. was called the Hardhead. The reverse has two points behind the lion, to denote its value of two pennies. No 2. its half.

No 3. and 4. of Charles I. are perfectly similar to No 1. and 2.

Of Charles II. No 5. and 7. are what were called Bothwells, of the value of two pennies. No 6. is the half. No 8. is also a Bothwell. No 9. the bawbee, passed at six pennies.

No. 10. of William and Mary, was of the same denomination. No 11. its half.

No 12. of William, was likewise the bawbee; and No 13. its half, equal to the farthing English.

NUMISMATA

No. 21. is washed over with silver, and passed for eight pence, or four bothwells, this was called the Arisinton. No. 22. is of copper, and passed for two pence. No. 23. and 24. also of the same value.

Plate II. Exhibits the Scottish British coins, that is, after the accession of James VI. to the throne of England. Of this King there are only two, No. 1. was called the Harbinger. The reverse has two points behind the ship, to denote its value of two pence. No. 2. is half.

No. 3. and 4. of Charles I. are perfectly similar to No. 1. and 2.

Of Charles II. No. 5. and 6. are what were called Bothwells, of the value of two pence. No. 7. is the half. No. 8. is also a Bothwell. No. 9. the pawbee, passed as six pence.

No. 10. of William and Mary, was of the same denomination. No. 11. is half.

No. 12. of William, was likewise the pawbee; and No. 13. is half, equal to the last King's English.

NUMISMATA

NUMISMATA SCOTIÆ.

WILLIAM, Surnamed the LION*,

The Ninety-third King of Scotland,

SUCCEEDED his brother, Malcolm IV. in 1165. During a long reign of forty-nine years, he was engaged in constant disputes with Henry II. Richard I. and John, Kings of England. Being taken prisoner by Henry's army, he was carried over to that Prince, then in Normandy, and confined till he paid the ransom of 40,000 merks Scots. It may, therefore, be deemed not an improper conjecture, that, while residing abroad, he should engage, and send over to Scotland, foreign artificers for the purpose of coining money to pay this ransom, which may account for the legends of this his first coinage being French; besides,
four

* Some alledge, that he was so called from the activity of his disposition; and other from his first introducing a *lion rampant* as the regal armorial bearing of Scotland.

four of the places of his mintage were castles, and delivered up in pledge until the sum was paid *.

(*Head side.*) This King is always represented in profile on his coin, and invariably regards the *right*. The crowns of this, his first money, are all alike, simple, composed of three fleur de lis, the middle one having a double stalk, the sceptre before the face, either surmounted with four parts in cross, or with a cross, all contained within a circle. Behind the head is a crescent embracing a pellet.

The legend of No 1. 4. 6. and 15. have LE REI WILAM. No 7. LE REI WILLAM. No 5. WILIELMUS REX. No 11. WILAME REX, with points between every letter. No 13. WILLAME REX. No 14. LE REI WILLAME.

Such unusual inscriptions in this kingdom may, at the first view, strike the reader with the idea of their not being Scottish; but, when the reverses are examined, the doubt will vanish †.

(*Reverse.*)
* Viz. the castles of Roxburgh, (Roxburgh), Berwick, Edinburgh, and Stirling. See Redpath's Border History, p. 99. &c. and Lord Hailes's Annals, Vol. I. p. 118.

† See Snelling in his View of Coins struck by English Princes in France, p. 40. and 41.

Dr Ducarel's Series of Anglo Gallic coins, quarto, London, 1757, Plate I. No 2. expresses a reverse of William the Bastard, Duke of Normandy, on a silver coin, which he says, p. 1. has *four half moons in the four quarters of the cross*. These, in some measure, are similar to our mintage in Scotland; but the legend by no means corresponds, which undoubtedly proves that those here engraved belong to our William; and this is farther corroborated by other coins struck at different places in Scotland, with the like figure of the King, and similar reverse devices. Snelling,
in

(*Reverse.*) In imitation of the English coins, the reverses have the name of the moneyer, and where coined. Five different places of mintage appear of this King's coin, viz. *Edinburgh, Berwick, Perth, Roxburgh, and Stirling*; on all of them the cross, which is confined within the inner circle of the legend, is the same, only differing sometimes in breadth. Most of them have points in the angles, and in each quarter a crescent embracing a pellet, with one, two, and some no stalk.

No 1. ADAM ON EDENEBU. No 2. ADAM ON ED. No 3. HUE OF EDENEBU.; each with points in the angles and pellets, having one stalk only.

No 4. FOLPO. DE. PERT. No 5. FOLPOLT DE PERT.; these have points in the angles, but the pellets have a double stalk.

No 6. RAUL DE ROCESBU. With points and pellets, as in No 3.

No 7. RAUL ON ROCAB. The pellets close to the circle of the legend, and no stalk.

No 8. RAUL ON ROCEBU. The same.

No 9. RAUL DERLIG. The points and pellets as in No 1. Five dots at the end of the legend.

No 10. RAUL DERLIG. The same. Three dots at the end of the legend.

F

No 11.

in his plate, page 41. No 2. a reverse, which very nearly agrees with our Scottish mintage, and, from the defects of the piece, &c. asserts, that it was struck in the *Isle of Man*, for no other reason, but because it was found there.

No 11. ADL. The rest of the letters defaced; only from the pellets having a double stalk, and no points in the angles, it may be given to *Pertb*, as all that coinage of this reign have invariably these marks.

No 12. WAL EETER. The points and pellets as in No 1.

No 13. and 14. WILLAM BEREWIC. Not differing in any thing else but the legend from No 1.

No 15. ADAM BEREWIC. The same.

(H. S. No 16.) We place as his second coinage. The head is more rudely expressed; regards the right, without a crown. The legend, LE REI WILA. Instead of a crown, there are three rows of pearls, extending from the forehead to the neck. The sceptre reaches almost to the edge of the piece, surmounted with four pearls in cross.

(R.) A double cross, extending only to the legend, having the ends curved, within a circle of pearls, with a figure rudely representing a fleur de lis in the quarters. Legend, HUE WALTER.

(H. S. No 17.) The head and sceptre much the same as the last, but placed farther back in the inner circle, the face more distinctly expressed, with the legend, WIL-ELMUS R x.

(R.) Has the double cross, as the former, with a star of six points in each of the quarters. Legend, WALTER ON PRT.

(No

(No 18. *H. S.*) The head and sceptre, as in the last. The legend,
LE REI WILAM.

(*R.*) Has this legend, H WALTER; most probably for
Hue Walter. A double cross, not extending to the inner circle of the legend, filled up in the manner expressed in the plate. In three of the quarters are stars, or shut mullets of six points, and one of five points.

(*Weight.*) These pennies usually weigh from 18 to 23 grains Troy; so the medium may be struck nearly at 20 grains, allowance being made for wear in currency; although it cannot be expected such accuracy can take place in coins so old and so rudely minted.

(*Fineness.*) Eleven ounces two penny weight of fine silver, and eighteen penny weight of alloy, as in England*, was the standard fineness of the Scottish silver at this time, and remained so, until the reign of James V.

(*Value.*) Money at this period was of the same value as in England; therefore the pound troy weight of 12 ounces of the standard mentioned †, was of the same value as the pound tale, or twenty shillings in money, the pound weight here is made up of 240 pennies, of the weight of $22\frac{1}{2}$ grains each, that is, of 5400 grains, or eleven ounces five penny weight, or lighter by one sixteenth than the pound weight troy ‡.

F 2

ALEXANDER

* Rudimanni Praefat. ad Anderfoni Diplom. et numismata Scotiae, pag. 15, et tab. 2. pag. 3.

† Rud. Praefat. ad Anderfoni Dipl. et numism. tab. 2. pag. 30.

‡ See note viii. pag. 4. Snelling's view of the Scottish silver coin.

ALEXANDER II. 1213,

Succeeded his father William in the year 1213, when but 16 years old; he married first Jean, sister to Henry III. of England, who died without issue; he afterwards married Mary, daughter to the Earl of Couci in France, by whom he had Alexander III. his successor; he died in the 35th year of his reign.

(*Type, Head Side, No 19.*) On his money he is represented with a profile head, looking to the right, with an open crown and the sceptre before his face, extending through the legend *Alexande Rex.*

(*Reverse.*) A double cross extending through the legend ending in form of an anchor; in the centre of the cross a square with a point in the middle; a star of six points in each of the quarters; the legend *Jonas on An* *.

(*H. S. No 20.*) The head similar to the last, with the legend *Alexander Rex.*

(*R.*) A double cross extending to the edge of the piece, with a square and point on the center, and stars of six points in the quarters. The legend *Tomas on An.* This coin is much smaller than the first; but neither from former authors, nor any other information, could be obtained the value of this piece; so it is deemed to be a penny.

(*H. S. No 21.*) The head and sceptre much the same as the last. The legend *Alexande Rex.*

(*R.*)

* This would seem to be the first time any mintage was made at Annan, the county town of Annandale.

(R.) A double cross as the last, without any square in its centre, but a star of six points in each quarter. Legend *Iohan on Be**. This is smaller than any of the other two preceeding coins.

(*Weight, fineness, and value*). About $22\frac{1}{2}$ gr. troy of 11 oz. 2 pw. fine silver, and the pound in tale equal the pound weight; corresponding nearly to those of his father, and as they stood in England.

ALEXANDER III. 1249,

Succeeded his father in 1249. During his minority, the Cummins, a powerful faction, managed the affairs of the nation: The public revenue was spent by them, and the subjects of all ranks were oppressed. He married Margaret, daughter to Henry III. of England; which Henry, on account of the youth of his son-in-law, took upon himself his guardianship; the queen dying, he afterwards married Jolet, daughter to the Count de Dreux. During his reign, in the year 1263, Acho king of Norway, with 150 ships, landed 20,000 men at Air, and laid claim to the Western isles, after having reduced two of the largest of them. He was attacked by Alexander Stuart, grandfather to the first of that name, king of Scotland, who totally routed this army of Norwegians at Largs near Air; Acho with difficulty reached Orkney, where he died of grief. Alexander made many salutary laws, and was esteemed to be a good king. He died in the 37th year of his reign, by the accident of his horse falling with him near Kinghorn in Fife, when on a journey to visit his young queen. He left only a grand-daughter who died unmarried.

(No

* *Be.* is generally understood to be the contraction for Berwick.

(No 22. *Type, Face.*) His coins represent his head and neck in profile, regarding the right as those of his father, with a sceptre before his face, contained within the circle of the legend; the face is youthful; and therefore it is reckoned to be his first coinage; the sceptre is erect. With the

(*Legend.*) ALEXANDER DEI GRA.

(*Reverse.*) REX SCOTORVM. A cross extending to the edge of the piece, broad and close; a star of six points in each of the quarters.

(No 23. *F.*) ALEXANDER DEI GRA. The head of an older person, with the sceptre as before.

(*R.*) REX SCOTORVM. With a cross the same as the last; a spur-revel of six points in each quarter.

(No 24. *F.*) ALEXANDER DEI GRA. The head as before; the sceptre bending obliquely forward.

(*R.*) REX SCOTORVM. The cross and spur-revels the same.

(No 25. *F.*) ALEXANDER DEI GRA. The same as No 23.

(*R.*) REX SCOTORVM. The cross the same; with a spur-revel of five points in each quarter.

(No 26. *F.*) ALEXANDER DEI GRA. The same as No 23.

(*R.*)

(R.) REX SCOTORVM. Cross the same; two stars of seven points, and two spur-revels of six points in opposite quarters.

(No 27. F.) ALEXSANDER DEI G'SIA. The head and sceptre leaning forward as in No 24.

(R.) ESCOSIE REX. With a spur-revel of six points in each quarter.

(No 28. F.) ALEXANDER DEI GRA. The head like the former.

(R.) REX SCOTORUM. Cross with a star of six points in two opposite quarters.

Before this reign, pennies are the only coins we meet with; but now the halfpenny No 28. is introduced; the coinage of which in England was first made about the middle of this king's reign.

(Weight, fineness, value.) These articles stand as before, the penny weighing $22\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Troy, the standard 11 oz. 2 pw. fine; and a pound in weight passing for no more than one pound in tale.

JOHN BALIOL, 1292.

Alexander III. dying without issue, *John Baliol*, descended from Margaret, eldest daughter of David Earl of Huntington, youngest brother to William king of Scotland, after an interregnum of about seven years, was chosen king. He reigned four years, and resigned the kingdom to Edward I. of England, when another interregnum of more than nine years followed.

(Type.)

(*Type.*) Little varieties are to be observed between the types of this coinage and those of Alexander III. his head crowned in profile regarding the right, and the sceptre surmounted with a lily before him, with the following legend. (Plate II.)

(No 1. *Face.*) IOHANNES DEI GRA.

(*Reverse.*) REX SCOTORUM. A cross with two stars or mullets; and spur-revels of five points each in the quarters.

(No 2. *F.*) IOHANNES DEI GRA. The head crowned as before.

(*R.*) CIVITAS S'ANDRE. Cross extending to the edge of the piece, with two spur-revels of five, and two of six points in opposite quarters.

(No 3. *F.*) IOHANNES DEI GRA. The head as in the preceding coins, only the sceptre somewhat shorter than the other two.

(*R.*) REX SCOTORUM. The cross the same as before, with a spur-revel of five points in two of the quarters only.

(*Sorts and varieties.*) It seems to be pretty certain, that there were no more varieties struck in this reign, than those specified, No 1. and 2. being pennies, and the halfpenny No 3. the differences of which having terminately described, it is unnecessary to add any more than to express their weight.

(*Weight.*)

(*Weight.*) Which is $22\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Troy 11 oz. 2 pw. fine, and the pound tale equal the pound weight.

ROBERT BRUCE, 1306.

IN the year 1306, after an interregnum of more than 9 years from John Baliol's resignation, Robert Bruce descended from the 2d daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, mentioned before, after various struggles with Edward I. of England, at last obtained the crown, and, during a reign of 24 years, he was the glory of the age, and died regretted by his people, both as their father and their king. (Plate II.)

(No 4.) ROBERTUS DEI GRA. The king's head crowned in profile, regarding the right, with a sceptre surmounted by a Fleur de Lis.

(*Reverse.*) SCOTORVM REX. Cross extending beyond the inner circle, and a spur-revel of five points in each quarter.

(No 5.) ROBERTUS REX SCOTORU. The head crowned as before.

(*R.*) VILLA DE PERTH. Cross, as in the preceeding coin, with a spur-revel of five points in the quarters.

(No 6.) ROBERTUS DEI GRA. The king's head as the last.

G

(*R.*)

(R.) SCOTORUM REX. Cross, with a spur-revel of five points in only 2 of the quarters.

(No 7.) ROBERTUS REX, S. The king's head the same. The legend abridged for want of room in so small a coin.

(R.) VILLA EDINBURG. Cross, with a spur-revel of five points in each of the quarters. The legend is here also contracted for want of room.

(No 8.) ROBERTUS DEI GRA. The king's head like the last.

(R.) SCOTORUM REX. Cross, with a star or mullet of five points in each quarter.

(Sorts.) This sovereign's coinage consists of pennies as in former reigns No 4. and 5. he has also given the halfpenny No 6. and 7. and the farthing No 8.

(Weight.) The penny now weighs only 17 gr. Troy; the halfpenny $8\frac{1}{2}$, and the farthing $4\frac{1}{4}$ gr.; but, if there were 21 pennies in the ounce, it should weigh $21\frac{1}{2}$ gr. troy.

(Fineness.) 11 oz. 2 pw. fine silver and 18 pw. alloy.

(Value.) From the statute Robert III. cap. 22. Reg. Majest. as being there said, the ounce consisted of 21 den. and at this value it likewise stands in the table R. M. David II. cap. 28. it is inferred, the pound tale under this king's reign was 21 gr.; the penny, on this supposition, should weigh nearly 21 troy gr. but, as above observed, it seldom weighs more than 17, near 18 gr. This brings the pound tale to 24 gr.

DAVID

DAVID BRUCE II. 1329,

WHILE yet an infant, succeeded his father in 1329. He was forced to fly and abandon his kingdom to Edward Baliol, son to the late King John Baliol, who was powerfully assisted in his enterprise by Edward III. of England, and held the crown about four years. It may not be improper to observe, that, during Edward Baliol's government, there was no mintage in this country, at least no coins bearing his name have been discovered; for which reason we shall proceed to David, who, after an absence of nine years, returned from France, where he had fled for protection in the beginning of 1342, and having declared war against England, was, after various vicissitudes of fortune, totally defeated near Durham and taken prisoner; he remained in England about eleven years, and was at last ransomed for 100,000 merks of silver. He died in the 41st year of a reign full of troubles, without issue.

(Type.) The types of the penny, halfpenny, and farthing, are the same as before; those of the groat and half groat, which are now struck for the first time, have the head inclosed within a rose of 6 or more leaves or segments, and the reverse has now two circles of legends, imitating, in both these particulars, the manner just then introduced into England. They were commonly known by the name of spurred groats, from the spur-revel in the quarters of the crosses.

(No 9. Face.) DAVID, DEI, GRA, The King's head crowned in
 REX, SCOTORUM. profile, shewing the left
 cheek; on his head a crown
 composed of three fleur de
 lis,

lis, and two low points alternately; before him a sceptre erect, ensigned with a fleur de lis. All inclosed within the leaves of a rose, except the bust which reaches to the circle of the legend.

(Reverse.) DNS. PTECTOR, MS, ET LIBA- And in the inner circle is
TOR MS

VILLA EDINBURGH. The cross extends through the whole, with a spur-revel of five points in each quarter. Groat.

(No 10. F.) DAVID, DEI, GRA. REX. SCO- The King's head as
TORUM. before.

(R.) DNS PTECTOR MS ET LIBATOR MS. And in the inner circle,
VILLA ABERDON. The cross and spur-revels as before.
Groat.

(No 11. F.) DAVID, DEI, GRA, REX. The head as before,
SCOTORU.

(R.) DNS PROSECTOR MEVS. And in the inner circle
VILLA EDINBURGH. Cross and spur-revels as the last.
Half groat.

(No 12. F.) DAVID REX SCOTORUM. The head the same, inclosed in a circle, instead of a rose, as in the groat and half groat.

(R.)

(R.) VILLA EDINBURGH. Only one legend with a cross, similar to those before, and a spur-revel of five points in each quarter. Penny.

(No 13. F.) DAVID DEI GRACIA. The head and sceptre as in No 12.

(R.) REX SCOTTORUM. Circle of legend as the last; a spur-revel of six points in each quarter. Penny.

(No 14. F.) DAVID DEI GRA. Head and sceptre as No 12.

(R.) VILLA EDINBURGH. Cross with a spur-revel of five points in two opposite quarters.

(No 15. F.) DAVID DEI GRACIA. The head as the last.

(R.) REX SCOTORUM. Cross with two spur-revels of five points, and three small pellets, in opposite quarters.

(No 16. F.) DAVID DEI GRACIA. Head crowned as before, without the sceptre.

(R.) REX SCOTORUM. Cross with a spur-revel of five points in each quarter.

(No 17. F.) DAVID DEI GRA. The head crowned, with the sceptre erect before his face, in a single circle, as the former.
R. SCOTOR.

(R.) VILLA ABERDON. Cross, with a spur-level of five points in each quarter.

(No 18.

(No 18. F.) DAVID DEI GRA. The head and sceptre inclosed in a
 REX SCOTORU. rose of six leaves, as No 11.

(R.) DNS PROTECTOR MEUS. In the outer, and
 VILLA ABERDON. In the inner circle of legend, the
 cross, as in No 11. with a spur-
 revel of five points in each quar-
 ter.

(No 19. F.) DAVID DEI GRA. The King's head crowned, in a
 REX Sc. plain circle, with the sceptre as
 before.

(R.) VILLA EDINBURGH. Cross with a spur-revel of five points
 in each quarter, as No 12.

(No 20. F.) MONETA REGIS D. The King's head crowned as be-
 fore, within a dotted circle,
 with two points after each
 word, and a cross patee be-
 fore the first words.

(R.) AVID SCOTOR. A narrow plain cross, the limbs of which ex-
 tend nearly to the edges of the piece, four
 spur-revels of five points each in the
 angles of the cross, a cross patee before the
 first letter of the inscription, and in the
 same angle.

(Weight.) The groats of this King are of 72 grains, or very
 near it, being of the same weight as those in England. The half-
 groats 36 Troy grains; the penny 13 Troy grains; the half penny
 9 Troy

9 Troy grains; and the farthing about $4\frac{1}{2}$ Troy grains, although the farthing, No 20. weighs five.

In this reign is the first statute in which there is the least mention of money. 1347, cap. 35. ordains English money to be received in Scotland at its value in England; cap. 38. ordains a new coinage, equal to the English in weight and fineness, with a *notable sign* upon it, to distinguish it from all other money; cap. 46. scarcity of silver, the pound to be coined into 29 sh. 4 d. being 10 pennyweights less than before; but, after deduction of seven pennies to the King, 1 d. for the warden of the mint, and 11 d. to the master of the money, to bear only 27 sh. 9 d. the pound weight; it is to equal that of England in weight and fineness.

(Sorts) Groats, No 9. and 10. Half groats. 11. and 18. Pennies, 12. 13. 17. and 19. Half pennies, 14. and 15. And farthings, 16. and 20.

ROBERT II. 1371.

DAVID BRUCE, dying without issue, was succeeded by Robert, son of Walter Stewart, the Eighth hereditary Lord High Steward of Scotland; he was the first of the Royal Line of STEWART. He married, first *, the beautiful Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Adam Moore of Rowallan, an illustrious knight; after her decease, he married Euphane, daughter of Earl of Ross.

In

* This marriage, according to Richard Hay of Drumboote, C. R. his vindication of Elizabeth More from the imputation of being a concubine, and her children from the tache of bastardy, &c. 4to, Edinburgh, 1723, page 5. S. 2. places to have happened in the year 1334, against his antagonists, confirming his opinion from a variety of charters published in that rare and scarce Tract.

In the beginning of his reign, he had frequent wars with England, in which he was successful. Anno 1387, was fought the famous battle of Otterburn, between Earls Douglas and Percy. According to Buchanan, the English forces were totally routed; 1840 were slain, 1000 wounded, and 1040 taken prisoners; amongst the latter were Henry Percy and his son. This victory cost the Scots dear, by the death of Douglas their valiant leader, who, covered with wounds, fell in the beginning of the engagement; but which event was, by his own desire, kept secret till the battle was over, lest the knowledge of it might dishearten his troops, and turn the fate of the day. The standard which was carried before him is still preserved in the family of Douglas of Cavers, one of his descendants.

(*Type*) Of this King's coins is the same as the last; his penny and half penny are not easily to be distinguished from those of Robert Bruce.

(No 1. *Face*.) ROBERTUS DEI GRA. Is the legend around the head
 REX SCOTTORU. of this King with the sceptre
 before his face, little different from his predecessor, in a rose of six leaves. Behind his head is the letter B.*.

(*R*.) DNS PTECTOR MS ET LIBATOR MS. In the outer, and
 VILLA EDINBURGH. In the inner circle of legend. A cross, the same as before, and in each of the angles a spur-revel of five points.

No 2.

* See Introduction, pag. 7.

(No 2. *F.*) ROBERTVS DEI GRA. The King's head the same as
 REX SCOTORUM. the last, a single cross divides
 the words, instead of two, as
 in No 1.

(*R.*) DNS PTECTOR MS ET The same as the last, without the
 LIBATOR MS. small cross between each word in
 the outer circle of the legend, only
 after DNS is a fleur de lis.

VILLA DE PERTH. Contained in the inner circle, having
 a St Andrews cross immediately af-
 ter, with a spur-revel of five points
 in each of the quarters of the large
 cross.

(No 3. *F.*) ROBERTUS DEI GRA. The King's head and sceptre,
 REX SCOTTORUM. the same as the last. Behind
 the head the letter B. Two
 small crosses after each word,
 except REX.

(*R.*) DNS PTECTOR MS ET LIBATOR MS. As in No 1. of this King.
 VILLA DUNDE. In the inner circle, betwixt
 these two words is a St An-
 drews cross; a spur-revel of
 five points in the angles of
 the large cross.

(No 4. *F.*) ROBERTUS DEI GRA. The head the same as before.
 REX SCOTTOR.

(*R.*) DNS PROTECTOR MEUS. Contained in the outer circle, and
 H VIL-

VILLA EDINBURGH. In the inner circle, with a star of five points in each angle of the cross.

(No 5. F.) ROBERTUS DEI GRA. The same as the last.
 REX SCOTTOR.

(R.) DNS PROTECTOR MEUS. The outer legend, and
 VILLA DE PERTH. the inner, with a star or mullet of five points in each angle of the cross, as in No 4.

(No 6. F.) ROBERTUS REX SCOTTORU. The head and sceptre as the last. The words of the legend separated with a small cross, as in No 2. of this plate.

(R.) DNS PROTECTOR MEUS. The outer legend, and
 VILLA EDINBURGH the inner, with a spur-revel of five points in each of the angles of the cross.

(No 7. F.) ROBERTUS REX SCOTO. The head and sceptre inclosed in a dotted circle.

(R.) VILLA EDINBURGH. Cross with only one legend, having a spur-revel of five points in each angle of the cross.

(No 8. F.) ROBERTUS REX. The head and sceptre as the last.

(R.)

(R.) VILLA EDINBURG. Cross, and one legend. A star of five points in each of the angles of the cross.

(Weight.) Some of the groats weigh $64\frac{1}{2}$ Troy grains, others no more than 56 Troy grains. The half groat, penny, and half-penny, in proportion.

(Sorts.) Groats, No 1. 2. 3.; half groats, 4. 5. and 6.; penny, 7.; and half-penny, No 8.

(Value.) The value of this King's money cannot be ascertained from any of the old statutes, but is generally supposed to be the same with that of his father, viz. 29 sh. 4 d. In his second year 1371, the Scottish money in England was called in, and, two years afterwards, their currency was reduced to three-fourths of that of England, which still continued at 25 sh. This brings the pound to 33 sh. 4 d. and the weight to about 54 Troy grains; however, very few so light are to be found.

R O B E R T III. 1390.

AFTER a reign of nineteen years died Robert II. He was succeeded by John his eldest son by Elizabeth More; upon his coronation he changed his name to Robert, from whence he was commonly called Robert, *John Fernzier*, that is, *last year*. This change of name he was induced to make, because that of *John* was hateful to the Scots on account of Baliol. Robert III. is, by all authors, allowed to have been one of the best of men, but could not be reckoned a great King; for, in fact, he had but the name of King, and, as he was a weak man, his brother took charge of the govern-

ment, and was made Duke of Albany by Robert, who was the first who created Dukes in Scotland. About this time the University of St Andrews was erected*. In 1406, after various vicissitudes of fortune, Robert III. died of grief, on account of his son James, (afterwards the first of that name who reigned in Scotland), whom he had sent to France to avoid the tyranny of his uncle the Governour before mentioned, and who, in his voyage, was, by a storm, unfortunately driven on the coast of England, and there detained a prisoner for more than nine years†. The Governour dying, his son Murdoch succeeded, who, displeased at the insolence of his sons, ransomed James, and brought him home in 1423. In 1419, the Earl of Buchan was made Lord Constable of France, for having, with the auxiliaries sent thither under his command, defeated the Duke of Clarence, the King of England's brother.

(*Type.*) In this King's reign, the type undergoes a considerable change, from the profile face to the front full face, and that comprehended in a rose, without any sceptre; and, in the reverse, the stars and spur-revels in the angles of the cross are changed for three pellets, as in the English mintage, to which they bear a great affinity.

(No 9. *Face.*) ROBERTUS DEI GRA. The King's head crowned, REX SCOTORUM. without the sceptre, encircled with a rose of nine leaves, having three small pellets at the termination of

* Founded in 1412, by Henry Wardlaw Bishop of that see; Middleton's Appendix to Bishop Spotwood's History, &c. of Scotland, folio and quarto, London, 1677. The quarto edit. p. 29. folio, p. 18.

† See Redpath's Border History, quarto, p. 381.

of the curve of the leaf,
excepting the upper two.

(R.) DNS PTECTOR MS ET LIBATOR MS. A large cross, as in the
preceding reign, ha-
ving also two le-
gends.

VILLA EDINBURGH. In the interior circle, with three pellets in
each angle of the cross, in imitation of
the English coinage.

(No 10. F.) ROBERTUS DEI GRA. The head to the shoulders, in
a rose of seven leaves. The
breast extending to the le-
gend; at the angle of each
leaf, excepting the two a-
bove the head, are three
small globules towards the
head, and one in the angle
on the outside.

(R.) DNS PTECTOR MS ET LIBATOR MS. And in the inner circle,
With three pellets in
each of the quarters
of the cross, as in the
former.

(No 11. F.) ROBERTUS DEI GRACIA As the last, only the angles
of the leaves of the rose
are plain, having no pel-
lets.

(R.)

(R.) DNS PTECTOR MS ET LIBERATOR. And in the inner circle,
 VILLA ABERDENE. With the three pellets in
 each quarter of the
 cross.

(No 12. F.) ROBERTUS DEI GRACIA Head crowned as be-
 REX SC. fore, encircled with
 a rose of twelve
 leaves, at the angles
 of each of which
 are three pellets.

(R.) DNS PTECTOR MS ET LIBERAT. And in the inner circle,
 VILLA DUNBERTAN. With three pellets as before.
 This appears to be the
 first coinage at this
 place.

(No 13. F.) ROBERTUS DEI GRA. Head, as in the last, inclosed
 REX SCOTORUM. in a rose of seven leaves,
 joined at the angles by
 three pellets.

(R.) DNS PTECTOR MS ET LIBATOR MS. And in the inner circle,
 VILLA EDINBURGH. Cross and pellets the
 same.

(No 14. F.) ROBERTUS DEI GRACIA, The King's head crowned,
 REX SCOTOR. as before, in a rose of
 nine leaves, the breast
 reaching to the circle of
 the legend, as in No 10.

(R.)

The

The angles of the leaves
terminated by one glo-
bule.

(R.) DNS PTECTOR MS ET LIBATOR MS. And in the inner circle,
VILLA EDINBURGH. Crofs and pellets as be-
fore.

(Plate IV. No 1. F.) ROBERTUS REX SCOTOR. King's head crown-
ed as before, not
inclosed in a rose.

(R.) VILLA EDINBURGH. Only one legend, with the crofs and
three pellets in the angles.

(No 2. F.) ROBERTUS DEI GRA. The King's head as the last.

(R.) REX SCOTORUM. Crofs and pellets the fame.

(No 3. F.) ROBERTUS REX SC. The King's head as the last.

(R.) VILLA DE PERTH. Crofs and pellets the fame.

(No 4. F.) ROBERTUS DEI GRA. The King's head as before, in a
REX SCOTOR. rose of eight leaves, with a
globule at the angle of each.

(R.) DNS PTECTOR MS ET LIBERAT. And in the inner circle,
VILLA EDINBURGH. Crofs and pellets in the
quarters, as before.

(Weight.)

(*Weight.*) The heaviest of the groats weigh about 50 Troy grains, and many of them not more than 32 or 33; the half groats and pennies in proportion. But there are small pennies, which appear like half-pence; they weigh from 9 to 10 Troy grains a piece, answering nearly the light groat, being too heavy for any sort of half-pence, if as fine as the larger pieces.

(*Sorts.*) Groats, No 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. and 14. of Plate III. No 4. of Plate IV. half groat. No 1. the penny, and No 2. and 3. farthings.

(*Value.*) In the statute Robert III. cap. 22. the pound tale is said to consist of 32 sh. At this value the groat should weigh 56 Troy grains; but none are found of that weight. In the table And. Dip. Sc. p. 30. it stands at 29 sh. 4 d. as his father's. In his second year, 1391, the Scottish groat was cried down in England to two pence Sterling, by 14th Richard II. cap. 12. This brings the pound tale to 50 sh. They were prohibited in his fourth year, 1393, from being any longer current in England by the 17th Richard II. cap. 1. From all which, it may be concluded, that there is no certainty as to the true value of the pound tale.

J A M E S I. 1406,

SUCCEEDED his father in April 1406, being yet a prisoner in England, where he was detained till 1423, when he was ransomed, as Redpath, in his Border history, p. 388. says, for L. 40,000 Sterling. He married Jean, daughter of John Earl of Somerset, son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, who was of the blood Royal of England. She was the most beautiful woman of her time. By her

her he had twins, the youngest of whom succeeded his father, the eldest dying when an infant. James was a little man; but strong and agile. According to Buchanan, he was of quick wit, well learned, a good politician, every way accomplished for government, and an excellent poet. He was basely murdered at Perth, in the thirteenth year of his reign, by the Earl of Athole, and other assassins, who burst into his chamber, and, in the presence of the Queen and her Ladies, perpetrated the horrid deed. The darkness of the night favoured their escape; but they were afterwards apprehended, and suffered the punishment due to their enormous crime. It may, perhaps, appear trivial to mention an incident which happened at the time of this murder; but those who are advocates for the great strength of mind which many women possess, will pardon it. When the conspirators were breaking into the room, (the bolt of the door having been purposely carried away by one of the traitors), a lady of the name of Douglas most courageously thrust her arm into the staples, instead of the bar, and thus endeavoured to save the King; but, alas! her arm was soon broke by these atrocious ruffians, and the Monarch fell a victim to their rage, and was pierced with many wounds.

A truly learned and ingenious author has lately obliged the world, by publishing a valuable production of this Prince, called the '*King's Quair*,' and, at the same time, clearly proves, that the poem '*Christ's Kirk on the Green*,' (though generally ascribed to James V.) belongs to James I. His character this author paints in a few words: 'Men of active and superiour parts,' says he, 'have often soared to thrones; but how few of the sceptered rank have distinguished themselves as men of genius, and still how few to rank and genius have joined the qualities of the heart, virtue and public spirit? So rare a phaenomenon, however, was James I. of Scotland.' So long a digression, it is hoped, will be forgiven

by every lover of his country, as it proceeds from a wish of giving assistance, in transmitting to posterity the knowledge of so amiable, so great, and so good a character.

(*Type.*) The head of this King is full faced, encircled with a rose, the sceptre erect on the right, usually; but in one coin, as No 10. it is placed on the left; the marks of distinction are more numerous in his mintage than in any reign of the Scottish series, when the coins are otherwise similar.

(No 5. *Face.*) JACOBUS DEI TRACIA. The King's head crowned, Rex SCO. the sceptre to the right, encircled by a rose of eight leaves. On the middle of the breast is a fleur de lis, on each side of which is a St Andrew's cross. An annulet appears on the right, below the sceptre, and a small cross on the left side, above the shoulder, the angles of the rose-leaves terminating in three globules, and in the outer angles is a small pellet.

(*Reverse.*) DNS PTECTOR MS ET LIBATOR. As in the last reign; and in the inner circle is,

VILLA EDINBURGH. A large cross, extending to the edge of the piece, with a fleur de lis, and three

three pellets in the opposite quarters; a small point in the midst of the three pellets.

(No 6. F.) JACOBUS DEI TRACIA. King's head crowned as before, encircled in a rose of seven leaves, except the breast, which extends to the circle of the legend; about the neck appears a collar, in the centre whereof, on the breast, hangs a small St Andrews cross; the angles of the leaves of the rose are terminated by a single globule.

(R.) DNS PTECTOR MS ET LIBATOR M. And in the inner circle is CROSS with fleur de lis and pellets as the last.

(No 7. F.) JACOBUS DEI TRACIA. King's head crowned, as before, in a rose of seven leaves, terminating at the angles with three globules; a fleur de lis on the breast, with a St Andrews cross on each side.

(R.) DNS PTECOTOR MS ET LIBAT. And in the inner circle, CROSS, &c. as the last.

(No 8. F.) JACOBUS DEI TRACIA Rex Sco. King's head crowned, as before, in a rose of seven leaves, except the breast, as in No 6. The angles of the leaves terminated by three globules.

(R.) DNS TECTOR MS ET LIBATIVO. And in the inner circle, VILLA STREVEVLI. cros, &c. as before.

(No 9. F.) JACOBUS DEI TRACIA. The King's head crowned, &c. as the last. A single globule at the termination of the angle of the leaves.

(R.) DNS PTECTOR MS ET LIBAT. And in the inner circle, VILLA DE LINLITHE. cros, &c. as before.

(No 10. F.) JACOBUS DEI TRACIA Rex Sco. The King's head crowned, the sceptre on the left side, all inclosed in a rose of ten leaves. A figure like the letter I, on the left side, above the shoulder; opposite is a St Andrew's cros. On the top of the breast is a fleur de lis; below, on each side, is a St Andrews cros; also a St Andrew's cros on the left side of the crown.

(R.) DNS PTECTOR MS ET LIBATOR M. And in the inner circle, VILLA EDINBURGH. the cros, fleur de lis, and pellets, as before, only

only a fleur de lis in the centre of the cross, and a small cross betwixt the three pellets.

(No 11. F.) ICOBUS DEI TRACIA
REX SCOT.

The King's head crowned, as before, the sceptre on the right, inclosed in a rose of eight leaves, terminating at the angles with three small globules. On the top of the breast is a fleur de lis, with two crosses below, as in No 10. Betwixt the sceptre and the neck is also a small cross, and the figure x opposite; there is also a small cross on the left side of the crown.

(R.) DNS PTECOTOR MS ET LIBATOR M.
VILLA EDINBURGH.

And in the inner circle, the cross, fleur de lis, and pellets as before; the upper fleur de lis has a small point on the right side, the under one has a point on each side, and a point in the centre of the three pellets.

(No. 12. F.) JACOBUS DEI TRACIA
REX SCOT.

The King's head crowned as before, the sceptre on the

the right, inclosed in a rose of seven leaves, terminated at the angles with three small globules. On the top of the breast is a fleur de lis, with a small cross on each side below, as in No 10.

(R.) DNS PTECOTORMS ET LIBATOR M. And in the interior circle; VILLA EDINBURGH.

the cross, fleur de lis, and pellets, as usual, a small globule on the right side of the under fleur de lis, and a point in the centre of the three pellets.

(No 13. F.) JACOBUS DEI TRACI Rex SCOTO. King's head crowned, as before, with the sceptre on the right, as No 11.

(R.) DNS PTECOTOTRMS ET LIBATOR M. And in the interior circle, VILLA EDINBURGH.

Cross, pellets, and fleur de lis, as before, a small point on each side of the upper fleur de lis, and a cross on each side of the under one, the pellets divided by four small points.

(No 14.

(No 14. JACOBUS DEI GRACIA Rex. SCO. King's head as above, similar to No 11. only the neck does not reach to the leaves of the rose, and is quite bare; two globules at the angles of the leaves.

(R.) DNS PTECTEOR MS ET LIBERATOR. And in the interior circle, Cross, pellets, and fleur de lis, as No 6. an annulet in the centre of the cross.
VILLA EDINBURGH.

(No 15. F.) JACOBUS DEI TRACIA. King's head as before, sceptred on the right, in a rose of seven leaves, three globules at the angles of the leaves, and the breast bare. An I at the left side of the neck. A small point opposite the three globules.
Rex Scot.

(R.) DNS PTECOTOR MS ET LIBATOR M. In the interior circle, Cross, pellets, and fleur de lis, as above, the upper fleur de lis has a small globule on the right, the under one a small cross on the left, and a point in the centre of the three pellets.
VILLA EDINBURGH.

(No 16.

(No 16. F.) ICOBUS DEI TRACIA. **REX SCOT.** The King's head crowned with the sceptre on the right, as before, in a rose of seven leaves; on the top of the breast is a fleur de lis, a cross on each side below. A cross on the right side of the neck, and the figure x on the left. Three globules at the termination of the leaves.

(R.) DNS PTECOTOR MS ET LIBATO M. **VILLA EDINBURGH.** And in the interior circle, Cross, pellets, and fleur de lis, as before. On the right side of the under fleur de lis, a point, on the left a cross, with a fleur de lis in the centre of the cross.

(*Weight.*) These groats, at most, weigh nearly 56 Troy grains; but many of them under; and, although ordered to be struck of the same weight as in England, yet they generally want four grains of the weight of the English groat. They were continued to be coined by James II. and appear to be the only sort he struck.

(*Fineness.*) Eleven ounces two penny-weights of fine silver, and 18 penny-weights of alloy, as in the former reign.

(*Value.*) The value of the pound tale, as brought out by these groats, is about 32 shillings; whereas, in England, with which the above mentioned act required it should agree, it was 30 shillings only.

only. The difference between them being the same as between the pound Tower and pound Troy.

JAMES II. 1437,

WHEN about seven years of age, succeeded his father. On account of his extreme youth, Alexander Livingstone was chosen Regent, and William Crichton Chancellor. Under their government, there was almost a continual warfare with England, besides constant broils at home with the Douglasses, because Archibald Earl of Douglas was rejected as Viceroy. Their arms had various success. Added to these misfortunes of foreign and domestic wars, a famine and pestilence prevailed for two years, with such violence, as to kill those it attacked in a day's time. In 1449, James married Mary of Guelderland, of the blood royal of France. In the year 1460, when besieging the castle of Roxborough, he was unfortunately killed at the age of twenty-nine, by the wedge of one of his own guns, as he was directing a battery. He had all the qualifications, (says an old author) necessary to make him such a Prince as one would chuse to be, if the gifts of nature could proceed from choice. He was both graceful and lovely; he had a handsome body, a graceful mein, a grave behaviour, and a robust constitution. He left issue, James who succeeded him, Alexander Duke of Albany, John Earl of Mar, the Ladies Margaret and Cecilia.

(Type.) This King's head, like his father's, is full-faced, and encircled with a rose; the sceptre is now left out. The reverse has the cross as before, as also the three pellets in two of the quarters; the fleur de lis, in the other two, is changed for an open crown.

K

(No

(R)

(Pl. V. No 1. F.) IACOBUS DEI GRA. REX SCOTTORUM. The King's head crowned like his father's, encircled with

a rose of seven leaves, with three globules at the angles, the breast reaching to the circle of the legend, and quite naked.

(R.) DNS PTECTOR MS ET LIBERATOR MS. VILLA EDINBURGH. And in the interior circle, Cross as in the last reign,

three pellets and an open crown in the opposite quarters; five small points in the centre of the pellets.

(No 2. F.) IACOBUS DEI GRA. REX SCOTOR. The King's head crowned as before, inclosed in a rose

of seven leaves, except the crown. No globules at the angles, the breast clothed and tied across with thongs.

(R.) DNS PTECTOR MEUS ET LI. VILLA EDINBURG. And in the interior circle Cross, &c. as in No 1, no points in the centre of the pellets.

(No 3. F.) IACOBUS DEI GRACIA REX SCOTORUM. The King's head crowned as

above, inclosed in a rose of ten leaves, with three globules at the angles; the breast bare.

(R.)

(R.) DNS PTECTOR MS ET LIBERATOR And in the interior circle
MS.

VILLA EDINBURG.

Cross, &c. as before; an annulet in the centre of the three pellets.

(No 4. F.) IACOBUS DEI GRA. REX The King's head the same
SCOTORUM. as the last.

(R.) DNS PTECTOR MS ET LIBERATOR And in the interior circle,
MS.

VILLA ABIRDEN.

Cross, pellets, &c. as in No 2.

(No 5. F.) IACOBUS DEI GRA. REX The King's head crowned as
SCOTTORU. 8 before in a rose of eleven leaves, one globule at the angles, and a small cross at each side of the head.

(R.) DNS PTECTOR MS ET LIBERATOR. And in the interior circle,
VILLA STERLING. Cross, pellets, and crowns, as in No 4.

(No 6. F.) IACOBUS DEI GRA. King's head crowned as before,
REX SCOTTORUM. inclosed in a rose of eight leaves, a small point at each angle, a small cross above each eye, and a larger one on each side of the neck.

(R.) DNS PTECTOR MS ET LIBERATOR And in the interior circle
MS.

K 2

VILLA

VILLA ROXBURGH.

Cross, &c. as in the last.

(No 7. F.) IACOBUS DEI GRACIA REX
SCOT.King's head crowned in a
rose of nine leaves, except
the breast, which reaches
to the circle of the legend,
and naked as in No 1.(R.) DNS PTECT MEUS ET LEB A M.
VILLA EDINBURG.And in the interior circle
Cross, &c. as in No 3.
except a fleur de lis in
the quarter opposite the
crown.(No 8. Face.) IACOBUS DEI GRACIA
REX S.The King's head crowned
as before, within a dot-
ted circle.

(R.) VILLA EDINBURG.

Cross, with only one le-
gend; crown and fleur
de lis in opposite quar-
ters.(No 9. F.) IACOBUS DI GRA. REX
SCOTORUM.King's head crowned as before
in a rose of nine leaves, en-
circling the whole; three
globules at the points of the
angles.(R.) DNS PRETECTR MEUS.
VILLA EDINBUG.And in the inner circle
Cross, pellets, and crowns, as in
No 3. an annulet in the centre
of the pellets.

(No

(No 10. F.) JACOB. DEI GRACIA. King's head crowned as before,
 REX SCOTOR. in a rose of nine leaves.

(R.) DNS PTECTOR MS ET LIBERATOR. Cross, pellets, and
 crowns, as before in
 No 5.

(Sorts.) Groats, No 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. Half groat, No 10.
 Penny, No 9. And half-penny, No 8.

(Weight.) It is observed, under this article in the last reign, that these groats are seldom found to weigh 56 grains Troy, yet are said to be equal to those of England, which weigh 60 grains Troy, or the eighth part of an ounce; however, there are many of the last that weigh no more than 56 grains, though, to appearance, well preserved; for which reason, no judgment can be formed what was the weight of James's groat at first, from what they weigh at present.

(Fineness.) Eleven ounces two penny-weights of fine silver, and eighteen penny-weights of alloy.

(Value.) Upon the coining the groats above mentioned in 1451, the pound tale is valued at 64 shillings, or L. 3 : 4 : 0, (that is, 96 groats, eight pence each), which is more than double the nominal value of the pound Sterling, which was only 30 shillings. In James's 13th parliament, by the groat being raised from eight to twelve pence, the nominal pound is increased 50 per cent. or from L. 3 : 4 : 0 to L. 4 : 16 : 0.

JAMES

JAMES III. 1460,

AT the age of seven years, succeeded to the throne of his father. To this Prince fled Henry VI. of England for assistance, when overcome by the Duke of York. At which time, Berwick was delivered to the Scots, in order to secure their favour, and it remained in their possession till the year 1482. In the 1468, James married Margaret of Denmark, a Princess possessed of every accomplishment fit to adorn a great and good Queen. The jealousies and discontents of many of the nobles, which had long subsisted, at last broke forth in open rebellion, upon the prospect of a marriage intended betwixt James and the Queen Dowager of England, Margaret being now dead. If this union should take place, it was dreaded that James might discover from her the persons who had been guilty of an intention of deposing, if not of murdering him. As she was an active, subtle, and designing woman, there remained not a doubt, but that she was well acquainted with the many conspiracies entered into by the Scots Lords with her first husband. James, at last, found it necessary to secure himself in the castle of Edinburgh, at that time a strong fort, which the rebels blockaded, but could not besiege. Here he was safe, and would, in a few days, have found himself at the head of an army of 40,000 men, raised by the Earls of Huntly, Errol, &c. who were on their march to join him; but, unluckily, taking the advice of those who either wanted judgment, or wished his destruction, he left Edinburgh castle, and proceeded to that of Stirling to meet his troops. Upon his arrival there, he was denied entrance by the Governour, and, receiving notice that the rebels were at hand, he was compelled either to fight, or make his escape by sea. He determined to hazard an engagement, which happened on the 11th of June 1488; the
result

result of this was the total rout of his troops. In his flight, whether by being wounded, and not able to keep on horseback, or by his horse falling under him, he was overtaken, and inhumanly murdered by some of the confederate nobles, in the twenty-ninth year of his reign, and thirty-fifth of his age. He left three sons, James, who succeeded him, Alexander, created by him Marquis of Ormond, Earl of Ross, and Lord of Brechin, but afterwards made Duke of Ross, and provided to the archbishoprick of St Andrews; and John Earl of Marr, which two last died without issue.

(*Type.*) The type of this King's coin is very similar to those of his father. The head crowned with an open crown, inclosed in a rose. The reverse has the cross and double legend, as also the three pellets; but, instead of the crowns, there are spur-revels.

(Pl. V. No 11. *F.*) IACOBUS DEI GR. REX SCOTO. The King's head crowned, as before, in a rose of ten leaves, with three globules at the angles.

(*R.*) DNS PTECTOR MS ET LIBERAT. VILLA EDINBURG. And in the interior circle, The cross as before, three pellets and spur-revels of six points in opposite quarters; in the centre of the three pellets an annulet.

(No 12. *F.*) JACOBUS DEI GRA. REX SCOTORM. King's head crowned, as before, in a rose of nine leaves, with three small globules at the angles.

(*R.*)

(R.) DNS PTECTOR MS ET LEBERATO. And in the interior circle,
 VILLA EDINBURGH. Cross, &c. as in No 11.
 without the annulet in
 the centre of the pel-
 lets.

(No 13. F.) IACOBUS D. GRA. King's head crowned, as before,
 REX SCOTOR. in a rose of eight leaves, with
 three small globules at the an-
 gles.

(R.) DNS PTECTOR MS ET LIBATOR. And in the interior circle,
 VILLA BERWICHI. Cross, &c. as in No 11.
 with an annulet between
 the pellets.

(No 14. F.) IACOBUS DEI GRA. King's head crowned, as before,
 REX SCOTORM. in a rose of eight leaves,
 with three small globules at
 the angles.

(R.) DNS PTECTOR MS ET LIBATUR MS. And in the interior circle,
 VILLA EDENBEOURGE. Cross, &c. as in No 12.

(No 15. F.) IACOBUS DEI GRA. King's head crowned, as before,
 REX SCOTORM. in a rose of ten leaves, three
 small globules at the angles.

(R.) DNS PTECTOR MS ET LIBERAT. And in the interior circle,
 VILLA BERWICHI. Cross, &c. as in No 12.

(No 16. F.) JACOBUS DEI REX SCOT. King's head crowned, as
 before, in a rose of eight
 leaves,

leaves, three small globules at the angles.

(R.) DNS PERTECTOR MS Z LIBERATO. And in the interior circle,
VILLA BERWICCHII. Cross, &c. as the last.

(No 17. F.) IACOBUS DEI GRA. King's head crowned, as before,
REX SCOTORM. inclosed in a rose of seven
leaves, except the breast,
which extends to the circle of
the legend, and naked.

(R.) DNS PTECTOR MS Z LIBEATUR MES. And in the interior
VILLA EDENBOURGE. Cross, &c. as above.

(Sorts.) The groats, No 11. 12. 13. and 15. Half groat, No
17. And pennies, No 14. and 16.

(Fineness.) Eleven ounces two penny-weights of fine silver, and
eighteen penny-weights alloy.

(Weight.) These groats generally weigh about 36 Troy grains,
seldom more, but very often less; the other pieces in proportion.

(Value.) Till his third parliament, the money continued as at his
father's death, that is, the pound tale at L. 4 : 16 : 0; but that year,
it was raised one sixth, or $16\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. or the groat from twelve
to fourteen pence, and the pound weight to L. 5 : 12 : 0 in tale.

L JAMES

J A M E S IV. 1488,

SUCCEEDED his father in the sixteenth year of his age, and was crowned on the 24th of June 1488, being just thirteen days after the murder of his father. About this time came to Scotland, that famous impostor Perkin Warbeck, who personated the Duke of York, whom he much resembled, but who had been dead for some time. He pretended, that he had found means to escape from the Tower, when his brother Edward was murdered by Richard III. This Warbeck was set up by Margaret Dutchess Dowager of Burgundy, sister to Edward IV. of England, out of hatred to Henry VII. By her art, he had been received as the person he represented in Portugal, Ireland, France, Flanders, &c. He was possessed of a ready wit, and the melancholy story of his sufferings was credited by many. He met with a favourable reception at Edinburgh from James, who gave him in marriage the Lady Katharine Gordon, daughter to the Earl of Huntly, whose person, beauty, riches, rank, and virtue, concurred to make her a fit match for a great Prince. In behalf of this adventurer, the invasion of England was undertaken, with a considerable army; but without effect. After having experienced great vicissitudes of fortune, at James's request, he left the kingdom, and went over to Ireland. Soon after, he was taken by Henry's forces and put to death. James, in the year 1502, married the Princess Margaret of England; but, some time afterwards, quarrelling with Henry, the English invaded Scotland. James, in return, entered England, and took the castles of Norham, Wark, Ford, Etel, and others. But, as a considerable part of his army deserted on account of the want of provisions, &c. the great force which James brought with him was reduced to a few of the nobility, with their friends and vassals. In this dreadful situation, in the neighbourhood of the English power, he

he was prevailed upon to take an advantageous post for the encampment of his army, which the English perceiving, marched as if they intended to pass him, and invade Scotland. James, not being aware of this feint, quitted his post, and came down to the low grounds. Both armies met in Flodden-field. The fight was maintained with the greatest courage till night, when both armies withdrew. The Scots lost near 5000 men; the English about the same number. Among the Scots were slain the flower of their nobility. The King was supposed by many to have fallen in battle; but others affirm, that having escaped from the field, he was pursued and murdered by one of his own nobles. It has been a prevailing report in that country, that, a considerable number of years ago, a skeleton, with an iron chain round the waist, was found among the ruins of Hume Castle, which was supposed to be that of James, as he is said, by several authors, to have worn such a chain, as a punishment for his unnatural rebellion against his father. In a manuscript history of Scotland, written by the Earl of Nithsdale, and preserved in the Scots College at Doway, it is said, 'That, during the usurpation of Cromwell, a skeleton, girded with an iron chain, and inclosed in a bull's skin, was found among the ruins of the old castle of Roxburgh; and that the iron chain which King James IV. did at no time lay by, made people generally believe, that it was the body of that Prince which they had discovered; but that the nation being then in subjection, there was no way to make a further trial of the matter; so the skeleton was interred without any ceremony in the common burial place.' James had, by his Queen, four children, James and Arthur, who died young, James, who succeeded him, and Alexander, who died a child. His natural issue were numerous, *Alexander* archbishop of St Andrews, by Mary daughter to Archibald Boyd of Bonshaw; *Katharine*, married to James Earl of Morton, by the same Lady; *James* Earl of Murray, by Jean Kennedy, daughter to the Earl of Caills; *Margaret*, married to John Master of Huntly, by Marga-

ret Drummond, daughter to John Lord Drummond; and Jean, married to Malcolm Lord Fleming, Great Chamberlain of Scotland, by Isobella Stewart, daughter to James Earl of Buchan.

(Type.) The type of this King is similar to those of his father, the head crowned with an open crown inclosed in a rose, after the legend on the head side is generally *Qra*, or *Qt* or *III*. On the Reverse, is the cross commonly called of Malta, with pellets in two of the quarters as before; but, instead of crowns, are introduced spur-revels of five points; the outer legend is likewise changed to *Salvum fac Populum tuum Domine*. This second coinage is a three quarter face, with a close crown: On the reverse is resumed the cross which his father used, with the crown and pellets in the quarters, as also the legend, *Dns Protector &c.* (Plate VI.)

(No 1.) IACOBUS DEI GRA REX. The King's head crowned in a
SCOTTORU. QT. rose of seven leaves, with
three small globules at the
angles, as in the last reign.

(R.) SALVUM FAC POPULUM TU. And in the inner circle
VILLA EDINBURGE. The great cross of Malta, three
pellets, and a spur-revel of
five points in opposite quar-
ters.

(No 2.) IACOBUS DEI GRA REX. The King's head the same as
SCOTTORU QRA. the last.

(R.) SALVUM FAC POPULU TUU DNE. And in the inner circle,
VILLA EDINBURGE. Cross, pellets, and spur-
revels as before.

(No

(No 3. F.) IACOBUS DEI GRA REX SCOTTORV QRA. The King's head the same as last, except having a star or mullet of five points on each side of the neck.

(R.) SALVU FAC POPULU TVV DNE. And in the inner circle
VILLA EDINBURGE Cross, &c. as above.

(No 4.) IACOBUS DEI GRA. REX SCOTTORV QRA. The same as in No 1.

(R.) SALVU FAC PPLVM TVV DNE. And in the inner circle,
VILLA EDINBURGI. Cross, &c. as above.

(No 5.) IACOBUS DEI GRA REX SCOTTORV III. The head the same as before.

(R.) SALVU FAC POPULU TV DNE. And in the inner circle,
VILLA EDINBURGE. The cross, &c. as before.

(No 6.) IACOBUS DEI GRA REX SCOTTORUM III. The head the same as before.

(R.) SALVUM FAC PPLVUM TVUM DNE. And in the inner circle,
VILLA EDENBEOURGE. Cross, &c. as before.

(No 7.) IACOBUS DEI GRA REX SCOTTORV. The King's head crowned as before.

(R.) SALVU FAC POPULU TVV DNE. And in the inner circle,
VILLA EDINBURGE. Cross, &c. as before.

(No

(No 8.) IACOBUS DEI GRACIA The head is now changed from
 REX COTRU. a full, to a three quarters face,

turned to the right, bearing a
 close crown, within a plain
 dotted circle, close to which be-
 fore the face is an annulet.

(R.) DINS PROTECT ET LIBERATO. And in the inner circle,

VILLA EDINBRUG.

The cross as in the former
 reign, with three pellets and
 a crown in opposite quar-
 ters, with an annulet in the
 centre of the three pellets.

(No 9.) IACOBUS DEI GRACIA King's head as in No 8. without
 REX COT. the annulet before the face.

(R.) DNS PROTECTOR METE. And in the inner circle,

VILLA EDINBRG.

With cross, &c. as in No 8.

(No 10. F.) IACOBUS DIE GRACIA REX King's head exactly as
 COTTO. No 8.

(R.) DNS PROTECTOR SVORUM. And in the inner circle,

VILLA DE ABBDEN.

Cross, &c. as in No 8.

(No 11.) IACOBUS DIE GRACIA REX. King's head crowned as
 before. No 9.

(R.) DNS PROTETOR METERA. And in the inner circle,

VILLA EDINBUR.

Cross, &c. as before.

(Sorts.)

(*Sorts.*) Groats, No 1. 2. 3. 4. 6. 8. and 10. Half groats, No 5. 7. 9. and 11.

(*Weight, &c.*) The weight, fineness, and value, as in the last reign, without the least alteration, that can be discovered.

JAMES V. 1514,

SUCCEEDED his father in the year 1514, when but two years old: After various struggles by the Queen and her party, John Duke of Albany was chosen Regent. About the year 1537, he married Magdalen daughter of Frances I. King of France, who dying soon after her coming into Scotland, he married Mary daughter of Claude Duke of Guise. After a life full of troubles and disquietudes, he died on the 13th of December 1542, having reigned near twenty-nine years.

(*Type.*) The type of this King's first coinage, is a three quarters face, regarding the left, with an open crown in a rose of seven segments, three globules at the angles of each. The reverse has a cross foliated, only one legend, a spur-revel of six points, and a thistle head in opposite quarters. This second coinage has his head in profile regarding the left, crowned with the imperial or arched crown, and the body covered with mail, inclosed in a plain dotted circle. The reverse has the great cross of Malta, bearing the arms of Scotland. (Plate VI.)

(No 12. *Face.*) JACOBUS DEI GRA. The King's head, with an
 REX SCOTORV. open crown, a three quarters face, regarding the
 left,

left, inclosed in a rose of seven leaves, with three globules at the angles.

(R.) VILLA EDINBURGH. A cross foliated with only one legend. A spur-revel of six points, and a thistle top, in opposite quarters.

(No 13. F.) IACOBUS DEI GRA. R. King's head, as the last.

(R.) VILLA EDINBU. The cross, &c. the same as last.

(No 14. F.) JACOBUS 5. DEI GRA. The King's head in profile, regarding the left, crowned with the imperial crown, and the body covered with a cloak of mail, inclosed in a plain dotted circle.

(R.) OPPIDU. EDINBURGI. The arms of Scotland in the centre of the great cross of Malta, which reaches to the edge of the piece.

(No 15. F.) JACOBUS 5. DEI GRA. The King's head crowned as above, the body covered differently.

(R.) OPPIDUM EDINBURGI. Cross, &c. as before.

(No 16.

(No. 16. *F.*) JACOBUS 5. DEI GRA. The King's head, as above.
 R. SCOTOR. Body covered with a
 mail.

(*R.*) OPPIDU. EDINBURGI. Cross, &c. as above.

(No 17. *F.*) JACOBUS 5. DEI GRA. The King's head crowned, as
 REX SCOTOR. above. The body in a coat
 of mail, having on the
 breast a fleur de lis, with
 an annulet below.

(*R.*) VILLA EDINBRUGH. X. Cross, &c. as above; the tref-
 sure, instead of round, end-
 ing in an angle.

(*Weight.*) No's 12. and 13. are lighter than any of the Scots fe-
 ries, weighing about 30 grains Troy, and 15 grains the half, being
 about $\frac{5}{7}$ of those of this King, with the $\frac{5}{7}$ after his name.

There is no certainty either as to the fineness, or for what these
 two pieces were current.

(*Weight.*) The groats, No 14. 15. and 17. weigh about 42 grains,
 and the half groat No 16. in proportion.

(*Fineness.*) The silver money of this King is put in the table at
 11 ounces fine silver, and one ounce Alloy; but Nicholson says, that
 the Douglas groat, which is the most common, was only 10 ounces
 fine.

(*Value.*) In the table above mentioned, it appears that a pound
 of silver was coined into L. 9 : 12 : 0 in tale. Now the Douglas groat,
 M which

which was generally in use, and weighed only 42 grains Troy, must have been current for about 17 pence, to bring out the above value; but, if for 18 pence, as Lindsay alledges, page 292. and but 10 oz. fine, the pound tale will be increased to above L. 11. We are informed by Mr Balfour, in his account of the cunzie, page 292. that, at the death of this King, the ounce was worth 19s. 9d. and consequently the pound L. 11: 17: 0. As to this difference, it is left to future judges to determine.

After this reign, the groat is no more heard of. It had, for near two centuries, been the largest piece in Scotland. When first introduced by David Bruce, it was of the same intrinsic and nominal value as in England, that is, four pennies; it was now reduced to about three fifths of the old weight, yet it passed for between four and five times its first value, as was the custom in France, Germany, and Italy, where the gros, grosch, and grosso, were continually raised in their nominal value; whereas in England, notwithstanding the groat has been diminished in its intrinsic value, yet the nominal has always been fourpence.

M A R Y, 1544.

THE beautiful but unfortunate Mary succeeded her father when only a week old. To obtain the Vicegerency of the kingdom, Cardinal Beaton counterfeited a will of the late King, naming himself and three assessors to that office. However the cheat was soon discovered, and James Earl of Arran was chosen Regent. An embassy was sent about this time by Henry VIII. of England, to treat of a match between Mary and his son, afterwards Edward VI. which was agreed to in Parliament; but the Cardinal and Bishops, dreading that

that a change might be effectuated thereby, made an opposition, which was so powerful, that the agreement was broke. On this account, Henry declared war against Scotland, and, invading that kingdom by sea and land, burnt Leith and Edinburgh, besides destroying many places of less note on the borders. In the year 1555, the Queen Dowager was chosen Regent by the States, in the room of the Earl of Arran: And in 1558, Mary her daughter, was married to Francis II. then Dauphin, afterwards King of France, on the death of Henry II. his father. The Queen Dowager was a woman of great wit, and had a mind very much disposed to equity; but, being warmly attached to the French interest and the Catholic Religion, her government was the occasion of constant feuds and broils, which ended only with her death in June 1560. In the December following, died Francis in the seventeenth year of his age; and Mary, finding her residence in France disagreeable, after the death of her husband, slighted by the Queen mother, and forsaken by the tribe of courtiers which appear only in the sunshine of prosperity, and being solicited by her subjects of both parties to return to her native kingdom, resolved to undertake the voyage. Altho' refused a safe conduct by Elisabeth Queen of England, she arrived safe at Leith in August 1561, after an absence of near thirteen years. She was received at her landing with the highest marks of joy and regard; but, notwithstanding every effort, it was impossible to conceal from her the poverty of the country, and she was conducted to Holy-rood-house with little pomp. A Princess accustomed to the utmost splendor and magnificence, could not fail to observe this change in her situation, which deeply affected her. In September following, she made her public entry into Edinburgh; on which occasion there was nothing neglected, which could express the affection and duty of the citizens towards her. But, among the pageants displayed in the procession, they introduced many representations of the vengeance which the Almighty had inflicted on idolaters, thereby testifying their abhorrence of that religion she professed.

She had many solicitations of marriage from foreign Princes. Her hand was asked by the Archduke Charles, Ferdinand's third son; Don Carlos of Spain, and the Duke of Anjou, the brother of her former husband. But many circumstances happened which diverted her thoughts from a foreign connection: From political views, she wished an alliance with the family of Lennox; but, afterwards on an interview with Henry Steuart Lord Darnley, the eldest son of that family, she determined to marry him, notwithstanding every opposition. He was at this time in the bloom of youth. In beauty and gracefulness of person, he surpassed all his contemporaries, and excelled to a great degree in those accomplishments which add ease and elegance to external form, and which enable it not only to dazzle, but to please. He was, however, a man of a weak understanding, and violent passions. Added to these, he had that insolence, which the advantage of external form, when accompanied with no quality more valuable, is apt to inspire.

The conduct of a man of this kind could not fail to create great disgust amongst the nobles, which was increased by his attaching himself strongly to David Rizzio, an Italian of very low birth, and son of a musician at Turin. Rizzio having been made French secretary to the Queen, by degrees, got great influence over her, which he used in behalf of Darnley, who was at last married to Mary in July 1565.

It is unnecessary to relate by what means the events which afterwards took place, were brought about, as they are well known. Perhaps it may be thought, that what has been said is superfluous; but it was done with a view to mark particular dates, which appear to be necessary in the consideration of the coins of this reign, where the variety is so great. A discussion of her conduct, whether guilty or not, of aiding in the murder of her husband, is not intended to be introduced here. That matter has already been amply treated of
by

by some of the most eminent writers, men of great learning and knowledge, though differing in their opinions. One circumstance must not be omitted. A coin with Mary's name alone appears, dated 1556, which is somewhat strange, as Darnley was then alive. This coin is given No 22. Plate VIII. I have never met with any of the larger size bearing that date, nor, indeed, with a duplicate. It might be suggested, that this date is an evident sign of the hatred she bore to her husband; but this is left to the judgment of the reader. The many misfortunes which were the consequence of her marriage with Bothwell, the reputed murderer of her husband, and her tragic end in 1587, after a life of forty-four years and two months, almost nineteen years of which she spent in captivity, are generally known.

I have ventured to place at the head of this coinage a piece which lately appeared. It has the cypher of Francis and Mary, though dated in 1553, which was five years before her marriage with the Dauphin. Various have been the conjectures with regard to it. The legend is uncommon. *Diligite Iustitiam* appears on several gold coins of this reign, and of the same year; but I have never before met with it on a silver coin. What was the intention of striking such, is left to better judges to determine. The piece is in good preservation, and there is no appearance of any mistake in the dye. Its weight is two penny-weights.

(Pl. VII. No 1. F.) DILIGITE IUSTITIAM. FM cyphered, and
1553. crowned, on each
side is a stellated figure of six rays.

(R.) DELICIE DNI COR. HUMILE. The royal shield of Scotland
crowned.

No 2.

(No 2. F.) MARIA DEI G. SCOTOR. M. crowned between two
REGINA. thistle heads also crowned.

(R.) DELICIE DNI COR. HVMILE. The royal shield of Scotland
crowned.

(No 3. F.) MARIA DEI GRA. R. The Queen's head crowned, re-
SCOTORUM. garding the left.

(R.) DA. PACEM DOMINE. 1553. The Royal shield of Scotland
crowned between two stars
or mullets of five points.

(No 4. F.) MARIA DEI G. SCOTOR. M. crowned between two
REGINA. 1555. thistle heads also crowned,
as in No 2.

(R.) COR. HVMILE DELICIE DNI. The royal shield of Scotland
on a cross potence extend-
ing through the circle of
the legend.

(No 5. F.) MARIA DEI G. SCOTOR. The royal shield of Scotland
REGINA. 1558. between M. R.; an annu-
let below each of these
two letters.

(R.) IN VIRTUTE TVA LIBERA ME. 1558. A cross potence, with
four small ones in
the interstices of it.

No 6.

(No 6. F.) MARIA DEI G. SCOTOR. The royal shield of Scotland
REGINA. 1558. between M. R. without the
annulets.

(R.) IN VIRTUTE TVA LIBERA ME. 1558. Cross potence as a-
bove.

(No 7. F.) MARIA DEI G. SCOTOR. M. Crowned as in No 4.
REGINA. 1555.

(R.) COR. HVMILE DELICIE DNI. The royal shield of Scotland
on a cross potence as in
No 4.

(No 8. F.) FRAN. ET MA. DEI G. R. R. A cross potence charged
SCOTOR. D. D. VIEN. with a shield party per
pale; on the dexter side
the arms of the Dau-
phin in chief, and of
Scotland in base. The
finister is filled with
that of Scotland.

(R.) FECIT VTRAQUE VNUM. 1558. FM cyphered and crowned
between two double bar-
red crosses.

(No 9. F.) FRAN. ET MA. D. G. R. R. A shield with the royal
FRANCO. SCOTOR. arms of France impaled
with those of Scotland,
crowned with an impe-
rial crown, having on
the

the dexter side a cross,
and on the sinister side a
falyr.

(R.) VICIT LEO DE TRIBU IVDA. 1560. FM. crowned between
a fleur de lis and a
thistle head, both also
crowned.

(No 10. F.) FRAN. ET MA. D. G. R. R. A cross potency charged
SCOTOR. D. D. VIE. with a shield, as in
No 8.

(R.) FECIT VTRAQUE VNUM. 1558. FM. crowned as in No 8.

(No 11. F.) FRAN. ET MA. D. G. R. R. A shield with the royal
FRANCO. SCOTORQ. arms of France impal-
ed with those of Scot-
land, as No 9.

(R.) VICIT. LEO DE TRIBU IVDA. 1560 FM. crowned, as No 9.

(No 12. F.) FRAN. ET MA. D. G. R. R. FM. crowned betwixt a Dol-
SCOTOR. D. D. VIEN. phin and a thistle head,
both also crowned.

(R.) IAM. NON SUNT DVO SED VNA In a square, with a double
CARO. 1559. barred cross on each
side.

(No 13. F.) FRAN. ET MA. D. G. R. R. Sco- The heads of the Dau-
TOR. DELPHIN VIEN. phin and Queen,
face to face, with

a crown over them,
his head bare, her's
with the hair twist-
ed in form of a
crown.

(R.) FECIT VTRAQUE VNUM. 1558. The royal shield crowned,
with the arms of the Dau-
phin impaled with those
of Scotland between FM
crowned.

(Pl. VIII. No 14. F.) MARIA DEI GRA. SCO- The widowed head
TORVM REGINA. of the Queen re-
garding the right,
underneath, a scroll
with the date 1562.

(R.) SALVUM FAC. POPULUM TVUM In a shield, the royal arms
DOMINE. of France are half effaced
on the dexter side by those
of Scotland on the sinister,
having on each side an M
crowned.

(No 15. F.) MARIA DEI GRA. SCOTORVM The Queen's head the
REGINA. same as the last.

(R.) SALVUM FAC. POPULUM TVUM DO- In a shield; the royal
MINE. arms, &c. as the last.

(No. 16. F.) HENRICUS & MARIA D. GRA. The heads of Henry
(R.) R. & R. SCOTORVM. and Mary, regar-
ding

ding each other,
under them the
date 1565.

(R.) QVOS DEUS CONJUNXIT, HOMO NON SEPARET. The royal shield of Scotland, between two leaved

thistles.

(No 17. 18. 19. F.) MARIA & HENRIC⁹. DEI GRA. R. & R. SCOTORU. The royal shield of Scotland between two leaved thistles.

(R.) EXURGAT DEUS ET DISSIPENT^r. INIMICI EJ⁹. A palm tree crowned, a shell paddock, or lizzard creeping up the stem. Below the leaves, on a scroll, is *Dat Gloria Vires*; and under is the date 1556.

(No 20. & 21. F.) MARIA DEI GRA. SCOTORUM REGINA. The royal shield of Scotland, as the last.

(R.) EXURGAT DEVS ET DISSIPENT^r. INIMICI EJ⁹. Palm tree crowned as before; date 1567.

(No 22. F.) MARIA DEI GRA. SCOTORUM REGINA. The royal shield of Scotland crowned as before.

(R.)

(R.) EXVRGAT DEUS ET DISSIPENTR. IN- The palm tree crown-
IMICI EJVS. ed as before; the
date 1566.

(*Weight and Sorts.*) From the weight of No 2. and 3. which are from 64 to 68 Troy grains, they may be supposed to be testoons. No 4. weighs about 116 grains Troy; No 7. which is the half, 58 Troy grains; these are the testoon and half. No 5. weighs from 84 to 90 Troy grains; No 6. from 42 to 45 grains Troy, also the testoon and half. No 8. and 10. weigh nearly in the same proportion, and are the whole and half testoon. No 9. and 11. are much about the same weight, and are also the whole and half. No 12. weighs about 21 grains; but its denomination is unknown. No 13. I have never had an opportunity of knowing its weight, but it certainly was a testoon. No 14. and 15. are likewise the whole and half testoon, weighing about 92 and 46 grains Troy. No 16. was certainly intended as a pattern piece, or medal, in honour of the marriage; his name on this stands before that of the Queen; but, on all the others, her name is first. No 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. and 22. The largest of these pieces weigh one ounce Scottish, and the others in proportion to their value, that is, $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the same. The testoon and half with these last, of ten, twenty, and thirty shillings each, appear to be the only coinage she had in silver.

(*Fineness.*) Eleven ounces of fine silver and one ounce alloy.

(*Value.*) In the table, it appears a pound weight of silver, at the beginning of her reign, was coined into L. 9 : 12 : 0 in tale; and, as the testoons and half testoons are said to have been current for 5 sh. and 30 pence, they should have weighed about 147 and 73 Troy grains. In her 13th year, there was 13 pound to one pound weight. The pound tale appears to have been increased to L. 15 : 15 : 0, or

N 2

L. 16

L. 16, in the 1558, or between 1555 and 1562, inclusive. In the year 1565, and the remaining part of her reign, there is a certainty of its being 18 pound.

JAMES VI. 1567.

JAMES VI. was placed on the throne on his mother's resignation, which happened in July 1567, when he was but a year old. From this period, till he took the reins of government into his own hands in 1578, there were four Regents. The Earl of Murray held that office till 1570, when he was murdered by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh at Linlithgow. To him succeeded the Earl of Lennox, who fell in a skirmish with the Queen's adherents in September 1571. The Earl of Mar was chosen in his room, but died in October 1572. The Earl of Morton, who long had wished for this office, but who had been disappointed by the superior interest of the Earl of Mar and his party, now meeting with no opposition, was elected Regent, and continued to exercise his power with the utmost oppression and severity, till the nobles at last, roused by the injustice with which they had been treated, prevailed with the King to assume the government himself, which he did in March 1578. Morton at first pretended to resign with joy; but his conduct afterwards shewed he quitted it with the utmost regret. Notwithstanding his being degraded from the high office which he held, he had the power to commit many enormities; his enemies at last prevailed; he was tried, condemned, and very soon after beheaded in June 1581. During this reign, in the year 1588, the famous Armada was fitted out by Philip of Spain to conquer England. Its fate is well known; successive storms and battles conspired with their own bad conduct to ruin this enterprise. In November 1589, notwithstanding the efforts

forts of Queen Elifabeth, to perswade him to the contrary, James married Ann of Denmark. In 1603, he succeeded to the throne of England by the death of Elifabeth, who died on the 24th day of March, in the 70th year of her age, and the 45th of her reign. It may not be thought improper to mention, that James's title to the crown of England was by Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII. who was married to James IV. of Scotland, by whom she had King James V. who was succeeded by his daughter Mary, mother of James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England, by Henry Lord Darnley, son to Matthew Earl of Lennox, by Margaret Douglas, daughter to King James IV.'s widow, Lady Margaret of England, by her second husband the Earl of Angus. By which means he was allied to the crowns of England and Scotland, both by father and mother. After a life of disquietude and trouble, he died at Theobalds, the 27th of March 1725, in the 22d year of his reign as King of England, and 48th as King of Scotland. By his Queen he had two sons and three daughters, of all which, none survived him except Charles his successor, and Elifabeth who was married to the Elector Palatine. James was of a peaceable temper, and esteemed the most learned Prince of his time, and perhaps that ever sat on the English throne.

(Pl. IX. No 1. 2. 3. F.) IACOBUS 6. DEI GRA- The Royal shield of
TIA REX SCOTORUM. Scotland crown-
ed; betwixt an I
and R also crown-
ed.

(R.) PRO ME SI MEREOR IN ME. A sword erect in pale crowned,
having on the dexter side a
hand pointing to the value
XXX. XX. X, on the oppo-
site

fite side, and a little lower,
the date 1567.

(*Weight, &c.*) The articles of weight, fineness, and value of these coins, are the same as the last pieces of Mary, viz. the weight $472\frac{1}{2}$ 315, and $157\frac{1}{2}$ Troy grains. The fineness, 11 oz. fine silver, and 1 oz. Alloy. And the pound weight cut into 18 pound tale. The years of this coinage are 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, and 1571.

(No 4. 5. F.) IACOBUS 6 DEI GRATIA REX SCOTORUM. The Royal shield of Scotland crowned, with the value 6 sh. 8 d. and 3 sh. 4 d. on the sides.

(R.) SALVUM FAC POPULUM TVUM DNE 1572. A cross formed of the letter I. ornamented at the ends, which are foliated; with crowns and thistle heads in opposite quarters.

(*Weight, &c.*) These pieces are the half noble and noble, weighing 2 pw. 6 grains Troy, and 4 pw. 12 grains, a little more or less. The years of this coinage are 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, and 1577.

(*Fineness, value.*) In the table against 1571, the fineness is 8 oz. and 1577 it is 9 oz. The pound weight of silver being valued at L. 16: 14: 0 in tale, as in the table, will arise from the noble's weighing 4 pw. 17. grains Troy; supposing this is its value at 11 oz. fine, if it was 9 oz. fine, it would amount to about L. 20: 5: 0.; and if but 8 oz. fine to L. 23. Which of these was the true value, I have not been able to determine.

(No

(No 6. F.) IACOBUS 6. DEI G. The royal shield of Scotland
 REX SCOTORUM. crowned.

(R.) NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET A leaved thistle between the
 1579. letters I. R.

(No 7. F.) IACOBUS 6. DEI GRATIA The royal shield of Scotland
 REX SCOTORVM. crowned.

(R.) NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET, A leaved thistle crowned, be-
 1781. tween the letters I. R.

(No 8. 9. F.) IACOBUS 6. DEI GRATIA The portrait of the young
 REX SCOTORVM. King regarding the right,
 in armour; a sword e-
 rect in his hand.

(R.) HONOR REGIS IVDICIUM DILIGIT, The royal shield of Scot-
 1582. land crowned between
 I. R. below is the va-
 lue XL. and $\frac{X}{XX}$ shill-
 lings.

(Pl. X. No 10. 11. F.) IACOBUS 6. DEI The portrait as above of
 GRATIA REX SCOTORUM. the King.

(R.) HONOR REGIS IVDICIUM DILIGIT, The royal shield of Scot-
 1582. land crowned between
 I. R. below is the value
 XX s. and X s.

The years of this coinage are 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, and 1585.

(Weight.)

(*Weight.*) The weight $\frac{1}{4}$. $\frac{1}{2}$. $\frac{2}{3}$ and one ounce Scottish, or about 4 pw. 22 grains, 9 pw. 20 grains, and 19 pw. 16 grains Troy. They hold 11 oz. fine silver, and 1 oz. Alloy, and the value of a pound weight amounts to 24 pounds in tale.

(No 12. *F.*) IACOBUS 6. D. G. R. SCOTORUM, 1592. The shield of Scotland crowned, between two thistle heads.

(*R.*) HIS DIFFERT. REGE TYRANNUS A sword and balance.

(No 13. *F.*) IACOBUS 6. D. G. R. SCOTORUM, 1592. The shield of Scotland crowned.

(*R.*) HIS DIFFERT. REGE TYRANNUS. Sword and balance as above.

The years of this coinage are 1591 and 1592.

There is no account what was the fineness or value of the money in the years 1591 or 1592. Now, as the largest of these coins weigh about 3 pw. or 72 grains, if it is supposed it was current for 6s. 8d. or a mark, the pound weight will amount to something more than L. 26 in tale.

(No 14. 15. 16. 17. *F.*) IACOBUS 6. D. G. R. SCOTORUM. The King's bust bare-headed, looking to the left, in armour.

(*R.*) NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT, 1593. A three headed thistle crowned.

The

The years of this coinage are 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1598, 1599, and 1601.

(*Weight.*) The largest of these pieces, No 14. weighs 3 pw. 22 grains, or 98 grains, and the others in proportion; the half, No 15. 49 gr. the quarter, No 17. $24\frac{1}{2}$ gr. and the eighth, No 16. 12 gr. The fineness as usual, 11 oz. fine silver, and 1 oz. Alloy, and the pound weight was cut into 30 pounds tale, or 60 pieces of 10 s. each.

(No 18. 19. 20. 21. *F.*) IACOBUS 6. D. G. The royal arms of Scotland crowned.
R. SCOTORUM.

(*R.*) REGEM IOVA PROTEGIT, 1602. A leaved thistle crowned.

The years of this coinage are 1601, 1602, and 1603.

(*Sorts.*) The largest of these pieces is the merk, No 20. the half, No 19. the quarter, and No. 21. the eighth.

(*Weight, &c.*) No 20. generally weighs about 4 pw. 12 to 8 grains, the three lesser in proportion, or 54, 27 and 13 grains; the fineness as before; and the pound weight cut into 36 pounds tale, or $82\frac{1}{2}$ mark pieces, and so in proportion.

NUMISMATA SCOTIA

The years of this coinage are 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, and 1560.

(Fig. 1.) The largest of these pieces, No. 14, weighs 3 gr. 21. It is of silver, and the other is proportion; the half, No. 15, to 10 gr. 21, and the eighth, No. 16, to 3 gr. 21. The first is as a unit, 11 oz. fine silver, and 1 oz. alloy, and the pound weight was cut into 20 pounds troy, or 60 pieces of 10 s. each.

(No. 18, 19, 20, 21, &c.) James VI. The royal arms of Scotland. R. SCOTIA. and crowned.

(N.) James VI. Protector, 1567. A beaver shield crowned.

The years of this coinage are 1601, 1602, and 1603.

(Sov. 1.) The largest of these pieces is the mark, No. 20, the half, No. 19, the quarter, and No. 21, the eighth.

(Fig. 2, &c.) No. 20, generally weighs about 4 gr. 12 to 8 grains, the three lesser in proportion, or 24, 27, and 13 grains; the fourth is before; and the pound weight cut into 30 pounds troy, or 60 small pieces, and 10 in proportion.



NUMISMATA SCOTIÆ,

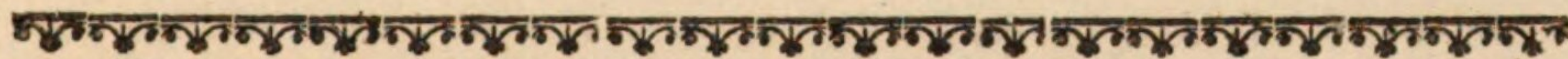
FROM

The Accession of JAMES VI.

TO

THE UNION OF THE TWO KINGDOMS UNDER

QUEEN ANNE.



NUMISMATA SCOTICA

NUMISMATA SCOTICA

FROM

The Accession of JAMES VI

THE UNION OF THE TWO KINGDOMS UNDER

QUEEN ANNE

NUMISMATA SCOTIÆ,

From the ACCESSION of JAMES VI.

TO THE

UNION of the two Kingdoms under QUEEN ANNE.

AT the death of ELIZABETH, which happened in the year 1603, JAMES VI. ascended the throne of England.

(*Type.*) The type of his first coinage, which was the crown and half crown, and appeared in 1605, is the King on horseback, a drawn sword in his right hand, a thistle head crowned on the caparison of the horse. The reverse has the arms of England and Scotland, with those of Ireland, in one shield. Scotland in the first and fourth quarter, France and England, quarterly, in the second quarter, and Ireland in the third.

(Pl. XI. Fig. 1.) IACOBUS D. G. MAG. BRIT. The King on horseback, looking to the right, a sword in his hand, and a thistle head crowned, in the caparison of the horse.

FRAN. ET HIB. REX.

(R.)

(R.) QUÆ DEVS CONIUNXIT NEMO SE- The arms of Scotland,
PARET. England, and Ireland,
quartered, in an orna-
mented shield.

(Fig. 2.) IACOBUS D. G. MAG. BRIT. The King on horseback, as
FRAN. ET HIB. REX. above.

(R.) QUÆ DEVS CONIUNXIT NEMO SEPARET. The arms as before.

(Fig. 3.) IACOBUS D. G. MAG. BRIT. The King's head in profile,
FRAN. ET HIB. REX. crowned, regarding the
right; the value XII. be-
hind the head.

(R.) QUÆ DEVS CONIUNXIT NEMO SEPARET. The arms as above,
in a plain shield.

(Fig. 4.) I. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. A rose crowned.

(R.) TVEATVR UNITA DEVS. A thistle head crowned.

(Fig. 5.) IACOBUS D. G. MAG. BRIT. The King's head in profile
FRAN. ET HIB. REX. crowned, regarding the
right; the value VI. be-
hind the head.

(R.) QUÆ DEVS CONIUNXIT NEMO SEPARET. The arms as before,
in a plain shield;
the date 1622 a-
bove.

(Fineneſs.)

(*Fineness, &c.*) The coinage in both parts of the kingdom was of the same fineness, that is, eleven ounces two penny-weights fine, and eighteen penny-weights alloy.

(*Sorts.*) The crown, No. 1. Half crown, No 2. Shilling, No 3. Sixpence, No 5. And two pence, No 4.

CHARLES I. 1625,

SECOND son of James VI. of Scotland, and First of England, by Anne of Denmark, was born at Dunfermline in Scotland, November 19th 1600, and succeeded his father in 1625. He was, when two years old, created Duke of Albany. When his father succeeded to the crown of England, he, and the rest of the royal family were carried to England, where he advanced considerably in learning, under Mr Thomas Murray. Soon after his accession, he shewed the strongest attachment to the Catholic Religion, which, in the end, produced the most dreadful consequences. The struggles he had with his parliament broke out into open rebellion. They each declared one another's armies and adherents traitors. The battles fought by them were numerous, and the success various. At last stepped forth that independent spirit Comwell, who soon decided the fate of the Monarch. The history of the unfortunate Charles is too well known to require any thing further being said.

(*Type.*) The types of this reign are exactly similar to those of the last, differing only in the name for the first five. Afterwards, he is represented looking to the left. There is a great variety of pieces in this reign, which are afterwards expressed.

(Fig.

(Fig. 6.) CAROLUS D. G. MAG. BRIT. The King on horseback,
FRAN. ET HIB. REX. looking to the right, ex-
actly similar to the coins
of the last reign.

(R.) QUÆ DEUS CONJUNXIT NEMO The arms of Scotland, Eng-
SEPARET. land, and Ireland, in an
ornamented shield, exact-
ly similar to the last reign.

(Fig. 7.) CAROLUS D. G. MAG. BRIT. The King on horseback,
FRAN. ET HIB. REX. as in the last.

(R.) QUÆ DEUS CONJUNXIT NEMO SEPARET. Arms as the last.

(Fig. 8.) CAROLUS D. G. MAG. BRIT. The King's head crowned,
FRAN. ET HIB. REX. as in No 3.; XII. be-
hind the head, denoting
the value.

(R.) QUÆ DEUS CONJUNXIT NEMO SE- The arms of Scotland,
PARET. England, and Ireland
in a plain shield, as in
No 3.

(Fig. 9.) C. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. A rose crowned.

(R.) TVEATUR UNITA DEUS. A thistle head crowned.

(Fig. 10.) CAROLUS D. G. MAG. BRIT. The King's head crown-
FRAN. ET HIB. REX. ed, similar to No 5.

(R.)

(R.) QUÆ DEUS CONJUNXIT NEMO SE- The arms in a plain shield,
PARET. as in No 5.; the date a-
bove 1632.

(Fig. 11.) CAROLUS D. G. MAGN. BRI- The King on horseback,
TANN. FRANC. ET HIBERN. looking to the left, the
REX. horse not caparisoned.

(R.) QUÆ DEUS CONJUNXIT NEMO SE- The arms of Scotland,
PARET. England, and Ireland,
quartered as above,
in a shield crowned.

(Fig. 12.) CAROLUS D. G. MAG. BRITAN. The King on horse-
FRAN. ET HIB. REX. back, as the last.

(R.) QUÆ DEUS CONJUNXIT NEMO SE- The arms in a shield
PARET. similar to the former.

(Pl. XII. Fig. 1.) CAROLUS D. G. MAGN. The King's head crown-
BRITAN. FRAN. ET ed regarding the left, a
HIB. REX. star on the breast; XII.
behind the head, de-
noting the value.

(R.) QUÆ DEUS CONJUNXIT NEMO SE- The arms quartered, as
PARET. before, in a plain
shield, crowned. C. R.
crowned at the sides.

(Fig. 2.) CAR. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. The King's head crown-
ET HIB. REX. ed, the bust reaching
almost to the edge of
the piece.

(R.) QUÆ DEUS CONJUNXIT NEMO SE- The arms quartered and
PARET. crowned as before;
on each side of the
shield a small lozenge
crowned.

(Fig. 3.) CAROLUS D. G. MAG. BRIT. King's head crowned as be-
FRAN. ET HIB. REX. fore, contained within
the circle of the legend.
VI. behind the head, to
denote the value.

(R.) QUÆ DEUS CONJUNXIT NEMO SEP. The arms crowned as
before, C. R. crown-
ed at the sides of the
shield.

(Fig. 4.) CAR. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. King's head crowned, the
ET HIB. REX. bust reaching beyond
the circle of the legend.
XII. behind the head.

(R.) QUÆ DEUS CONJUNXIT NEMO SEPARET. Arms as in No 3.

(Fig. 5.) CAR. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. King's head crowned as
ET HIB. REX. the last, VI. behind.

(R.) QUÆ DEUS CONJUNXIT Arms crowned as the last, nothing
NEMO SEPARET. at the sides.

(Fig. 6.) CAROLUS D. G. SCOT. ANG. The King's head crowned
FR. ET HIB. R. as in No 4. VI. behind.

(R.)

(R.) CHRISTO AUSPICE REGNO. Arms as the last.

(Fig. 7.) CAR. D. G. SCOT. ANG. FRAN. King's head crowned as
ET HIB. R. before, contained with-
in the circle of legend,
a thistle head behind.

(R.) SALUS REIP. SUPR. LEX. Arms as before.

(Fig. 8.) CAR. D. G. SCOT. ANG. FR. King's head crowned, VI.
ET HIB. R. behind, as in No 6. bust
reaching to the edge of
the piece.

(R.) CHRISTO AUSPICE REGNO. Arms as before, C. R. crowned
at the fides.

(Fig. 9.) CAR. D. G. SCOT. ANG. FR. King's head crowned, bust
ET HIB. R. reaching to the edge of
the piece; XX. behind
for the value.

(R.) IVSTITIA THRONUM FIRMAT. A leaved thistle crowned.

(Fig. 10.) CAR. D. G. SCOT. AN. FR. King's head crowned, con-
ET HIB. R. tained within the circle
of legend; II. behind the
head.

(R.) IVST. THRONUM FIRMAT. Scots arms crowned.

(Fig. 11.) CAR. D. G. SCOT. ANG. FR. King's head crowned as
ET HIB. R. before, but reaching to
the

the edge of the piece;
XL. behind the head.

(R.) SALUS REIPUB. SUPREMA LEX. A leaved thistle crowned.

(Fig. 12.) CAR. D. G. SCOT. ANG. FR. King's head crowned as
ET HIB. R. before, reaching with-
out the circle of le-
gend.

(R.) IVST. THRONUM FIRMAT. Scots arms crowned.

(Fig. 13.) CAR. D. G. SCOT. ANG. FRA. King's head crowned, con-
ET HIB. R. tained within the circle
of legend; XX. behind
the head, as in No 9.

(R.) IVSTITIV. THRONUM FIRMAT. A leaved thistle crowned.

(*Fineness, &c.*) Exactly similar to that of the last reign, viz. ele-
ven ounces two penny-weight fine silver, and eighteen penny-weight
Alloy.

(*Varieties.* (Pl. XI.) The crown and half crown, No 6. and 7.
The shilling and sixpence, No 8. and 10. The two-pence, No 9.
was current in both kingdoms. No 11. and 12. are also the crown
and half crown.

(Pl. XII.) No 1. and 4. the shilling. No 2. 3. and 5. sixpences.
No 6. and 8. are the noble or half merk. No 7. and 11. are the
40 pennies, or quarter merk. No 9. and 13. the twenty pennies.
No 10. and 12. pieces of two shillings.

CHARLES

C H A R L E S II.

SON to Charles I. by Henrietta Maria, daughter to Henry IV. of France. He was born the 29th of May 1630, and succeeded to the crown in 1660. The various incidents of this reign are known to every person; therefore I shall only take notice that he died in February 1684.

(Type.) The press was in this reign first introduced into Scotland, in the coining money, in the same manner as in England, except the graining on the edges of the smaller pieces, or the letters on the large. In the four first, No 14. 15. 16. 17. the King's bust regards the right, laureated, with long flowing hair, and cloathed in the Roman manner, with the George pendent from the breast. In the first five of plate 13. the head regards the left, also laureated, but the body cloathed in a different manner.

(Fig. 14.) CAROLUS II. DEI GRA. The King's bust regarding the right, head laureat with long flowing hair, the breast cloathed after the Roman manner, an F. below the bust*; a leaved thistle after Carolus.

(R.) MAG. BRI. FRA. ET HIB. REX, The arms in four separate shields, the value LIII. in 1670. the

* Those with F. were struck by John Faulkener of Balmaker, the Master, or James Faulkener of Plaisley the warden of the mint.

the centre; in the angles
betwixt the shields are two
C's cyphered and crowned.

(Fig. 15.) CAROLUS II. DEI GRA. King's bust as before.

(R.) MAG. BRI. FRA. ET HIB. REX, 1673. The arms, &c. as before,
XXVI. in the centre.

(Fig. 16.) CAROLUS II. DEI GRA. King's bust as before.

(R.) MAG. BRI. FRA. ET HIB. REX, 1669. The arms, &c. as before, the
value XIII. in the centre.

(Fig. 17.) CAROLUS II. DEI GRA. King's bust as before.

(R.) MAG. BRI. FRA. ET HIB. REX, 1672. The arms as before, the va-
lue VI. in the centre.

(Pl. XIII. Fig. 1.) CAROLUS II. DEI GRA. King's bust regarding the
left, laureated; the breast
covered with a loose gar-
ment; the letter F. before
the breast.

(R.) SCO. ANG. FR. ET HIB. REX, 1682. The arms in four separate
shields crowned, in the cen-
tre two C's cyphered; a lea-
ved thistle in the angles
betwixt the shields.

(Fig. 2.) CAROLUS II. DEI GRA. King's bust as before.

(R.)

(R.) SCO. ANG. FR. ET HIB. REX, 1681. The arms as before.

(Fig. 3.) CAROLUS II. DEI GRA. King's bust as before.

(R.) SCO. ANG. FR. ET HIB. REX, 1680. The arms as before.

(Fig. 4.) CAROLUS II. DEI GRA. King's bust as before.

(R.) SCO. ANG. FR. ET HIB. REX, 1681. A St Andrew's cross, having
a crown in the centre, and
a thistle, rose, fleur de lis,
and harp, in the angles.

(Fig. 5.) CAROLUS II. DEI GRA. King's bust as before.

(R.) SCO. ANG. FR. ET HIB. REX, 1677. The arms as in No 3.

(Sorts.) No 14. 15. 16. and 17. of Plate 12th are the four merks, two merks, one merk, and the half. Of Plate 13th No 1. 2. 3. and 5. are the dollar, its half, quarter, and half quarter. No 4. is a three shilling and sixpence piece.

(Weight.) The weight of the dollar is 4 penny-weight 12 grains, the different divisions of it in proportion. The standard silver of those coins was computed at three pounds four shillings Scots, and bore currency for twenty-eight shillings, fourteen shillings, seven shillings, and three shillings and sixpence.

JAMES
1687.
The arms in four separate
shields crowned, having a
St Andrew's cross in the
centre, with a thistle, rose,
harp

JAMES VII. 1684,

SECOND son of King Charles I. by Henrietta, daughter to Henry IV. of France, succeeded to the throne in 1684, on the death of his brother. He reigned four years, and then abdicated the throne.

(Type.) The King's bust laureated, regarding the right with a loose garment round the breast. The only two coins that he struck were the 40 shillings, and 10 shillings. The reverse of the first has the royal arms in one shield crowned, on the other the arms are in four separate shields crowned, a St Andrew's cross in the centre, with the thistle, rose, fleur de lis, and harp, in the angles betwixt the shields.

(Fig. 6.) IACOBUS II. DEI GRATIA. King's bust laureated, the neck cloathed with a loose garment, 40 beneath the head to denote its value.

(R.) MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET HIB. REX, The royal arms in one shield crowned.
1687.

(Fig. 7.) IACOBUS DEI GRATIA. King's bust as above, 10 beneath the head.

(R.) MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB. REX, The arms in four separate shields crowned, having a St Andrew's cross in the centre, with a thistle, rose, fleur
fleur

fleur de lis, and harp, in
the angles betwixt the
shields.

WILLIAM AND MARY, 1688.

WILLIAM Prince of Orange, was son of William II. Prince of Orange, by Mary Steuart, eldest daughter of Charles I. King of Great Britain. On the abdication of James II. in 1688, he was declared, with Mary his wife, King and Queen of England.

(Type.) The type of this reign has the King and Queen's head conjoined; the value of the piece is beneath their busts. No 8. 9. 10. and 12. have on the reverse the arms in one shield crowned, in the centre a shield with the lion. No 11. has on the reverse the cypher of W. M. crowned. On the death of his Queen, he struck a fresh coinage. His head regards the left; the value in figures below the bust. The reverses of the first four have the arms in a shield crowned as before. No 5. has a three leaved thistle.

(Pl. XIII. Fig. 8.) GVLIELMUS ET DEI MARIA GRA. The King and Queen's head conjoined; the King laureated; 60 beneath to denote the value.

(R.) MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX ET REGINA, 1692. The arms in a shield crowned, having the Lion in a shield in the centre.

(Fig. 9.) GVLIELMUS ET MARIA DEI GRATIA. The heads as the last; 40 beneath for the value.

Q

(R.)

(R.) MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX ET REGINA, The arms as before.
1691.

(Fig. 10.) GVLIELMUS ET MARIA DEI GRATIA. The heads as before; 20 beneath for the value.

(R.) MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX ET REGINA, The arms as before.
1693.

(Fig. 11.) GVLIELMUS ET MARIA DEI GRA. The heads as before.

(R.) MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX ET REGINA, 1694. W. M. cyphered and crowned; V. beneath for the value.

(Fig. 12.) GVLIELMUS ET MARIA DEI GRATIA. The heads as before; 10 beneath for the value.

(R.) MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX ET REGINA, The arms as in No
1691. 10.

(Pl. 14. Fig. 1.) GVLIELMUS DEI GRATIA. The King's head alone laureated, the breast clothed with a loose garment; 60 beneath for the value.

(R.) MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET HIB. REX, 1699. The arms as before.

(Fig. 2.) GVLIELMUS DEI GRATIA. The King's head as before; 40 beneath for the value.

(R.)

(R.) MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET HIB. REX. 1696. The arms as before.

(Fig. 3.) GVLIELMUS DEI. GRATIA. King's head as the last; 20
beneath for the value.

(R.) MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET HIB. REX. 1693. The arms as before.

(Fig. 4.) GVLIELMUS DEI GRATIA. King's head the same; 10
beneath for the value.

(R.) MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET HIB. REX. 1695. The arms as before.

(Fig. 5.) GVL. D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX. The head as before;
5 beneath for the
value.

(R.) NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET, 1697. A leaved thistle with
three heads crown-
ed.

A N N E, 1701,

SUCCEEDED to the crown in 1701.

(Type.) The type of this reign is the Queen's bust, regarding the
left. She only coined two pieces, one of ten, the other of five
shillings.

(Fig. 6.) ANNA DEI GRATIA. The Queen's bust regarding the
left; 10 beneath, as the va-
lue.

Q²

(R.)

(R.) MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET HIB. REG. 1705. The arms of Scotland, England, and Ireland, in a shield, crowned.

(Fig. 7.) ANNA DEI GRATIA. The Queen's bust, as before; 5 below as the value.

(R.) NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET, 1705. A leaved thistle, with three heads crowned.

THE

SUCCEEDED to the crown in 1701.

(Type.) The type of this reign is the Queen's bust, regarding the left. She only coined two pieces, one of ten, the other of five shillings.

(Fig. 6.) ANNA DEI GRATIA. The Queen's bust regarding the left; 10 beneath, as the value.

(R.)

Q



THE
GOLD COINAGE,

WITH THE

BILLON OR COPPER MONEY

OF SCOTLAND,

From the Reign of ROBERT II. to the UNION.



GOLD COINAGE

WITH THE

BILLON OR COPPER MONEY

OF SCOTLAND

From the Reign of Robert II. to the Union

THE
GOLD COINAGE,

WITH THE
BILLON OR COPPER MONEY

OF SCOTLAND,

From the Reign of ROBERT II. to the UNION.

THE first coinage of gold in Scotland is ascribed, by the best judges, to Robert II. The types of whose coins are the shield, with the arms of Scotland; the King's name and title round; the reverse has a plain St Andrew's cross or saltyre, extending to the edge of the piece, or the figure of St Andrew, the arms and legs as on the cross, confined within the circle of the legend.

ROBERT II.

(Pl. I. Fig. 1.) ROBERTUS DEI G. REX The royal arms in a plain
Scot. q. shield.

(R.)

(R.)

(R.) XPC. REGNAT. XPC. VINCIT. A saltire extending to the edge of the piece; two fleur de lis, and two trefoils, in opposite quarters.

(Fig. 2.) ROBERTUS DEI GRACIA REX SCOT. The royal arms crowned.

(R.) DNS PROTEC. MS Z. LIBE. St Andrew, his arms and legs extended as on his cross; a fleur de lis on each side.

(Fig. 3.) ROBERTUS DEI GRATIA REX. The royal arms in a shield, inclosed with a rose of eight segments.

(R.) XPC. VINCIT. XPC. REGNAT. A saltire, extending through the circle of the legend; two fleur de lis and two trefoils, in opposite quarters.

R O B E R T III.

The type of this reign is the royal arms crowned, with the King's name and title round. The reverse has the figure of St Andrew on his cross.

(Fig. 4.) ROBERTUS DEI GRACIA REX. The royal arms crowned.
SCOTORU.

(R.)

(R.) XPC. REGNAT. XPC. VINCIT. XPC. St Andrew extended on
IMPERAT. his cross; a fleur de
lis on each side.

(Fig. 5.) ROBERTUS DEI GRACIA REX SCOTMU. The royal arms
crowned.

(R.) XPC. REGNAT. XPC. VINCIT. XNMV. St Andrew, legs and
arms extended as
on the cross; a
fleur de lis on each
side.

(Fig. 6.) ROBERTUS DEI GRA. REX The royal arms crowned.
SCOTTORUM.

(R.) XPC. REGNAT. XPC. VINCIT. XPC. St Andrew extended
on his cross; a fleur
de lis on each side.

J A M E S I.

The type of this reign is similar to the last. The royal arms,
and St Andrew on his cross.

(Fig. 7.) IACOBUS DEI GRA. REX. The royal arms crowned, a
SCOTTORUM. fleur de lis on each side.

(R.) XPC. REGNAT. XPC. VINCIT. XP. St Andrew extended on
his cross; a fleur de lis
crowned on each side.

(Fig. 11.)

R

(Fig.

(Fig. 8.) IACOBUS D. GRA. REX SCOTOR. The royal arms in a plain shield.

(R.) XPC. REGNAT. XPC. VINCIT. XP. St Andrew extended on his crofs; a small crown on each fide.

(Fig. 9.) IACOBUS D. GRACIA REX SCOTOR. The royal arms crowned; a small crown on each fide.

(R.) SALVUM FAC. POPULUM TUUM. St Andrew extended on his crofs, a fleur de lis on each fide.

J A M E S II.

The type of this King's reign is different from the former. The arms are in a lozenge shield, except the first, which has the face the same as before; and the reverse St Andrew carrying his crofs in his hands. The others have a small saltyr; in each flank a thistle or fleur de lis, all within an orle of fix crescents, the extremities ensigned with fleurs de lis, alternately a quatre foil.

(Fig. 10.) IACOBUS D. GRACIA REX SCO. St Andrew carrying his crofs in his hands.

(R.) SALVUM FAC. POPULUM TUUM. DOE. The royal arms crowned; a fleur de lis on each fide.

(Fig. 11.)

(Fig. 11.) IACOBUS DEI GRA. REX. The royal arms in a lozenge shield crowned.

(R.) SALVUM FAC. POPULUM TVUM. A small faltyr; in each flank a fleur de lis; all within an orle of six crescents, the extremities ensigned with fleurs de lis.

(Fig. 12.) IACOBUS DEI GRACIA REX SC. The royal arms in a lozenge shield crowned.

(R.) SALVUM FAC. POPULUM TVUM DNE. A small faltyr; in each flank a fleur de lis; all within an orle of six crescents; the extremities ensigned with fleurs de lis; alternately a quatre-foil.

J A M E S III.

The type of this distinguishes the coinage from any of the former. The unicorn supporting a small shield with the royal arms; reverse, a cross floree, surmounted of a star of twelve or more points, waved.

R 2

(Fig. 13.)

(Fig. 13.) IACOBUS DEI GRACIA REX SCOTO. A large unicorn supporting a small shield with the royal arms, to which one of his hind legs is attached by a chain.

(R.) EXURGAT. DS. ET DISIPENT. A cross floree, surmounted of a star of many points, waved.
INIM. E.

(Fig. 14.) IACOBUS DEI GRACIA REX SCOTR. The same as the last.

(R.) EXURGAT DE ET DISIPENT. INI- A cross floree surmount-
MICI. E. ed of a star of 12 points.

(Fig. 15.) IACOBUS DEI GRACIA REX SCOTORM. The same as No 13.

(R.) EXURGAT DNS ET DISIPT. INIM. E. A star of 14 points, waved; the letter I in the centre.

J A M E S IV.

The type of this reign is various. The unicorn, &c. as in the last; the King on horseback; and St Andrew on his cross. His coins are easily distinguished from the other James's, having for the most part the figure 4 or IIII in some part of the legend.

(Fig. 16.)

(Fig. 16.) IACOBUS 4. DEI GRA. REX SCOTORUM. The same as No 14. except the hind leg not attached by a chain.

(R.) EXURGAT DEUS ⁊ DISIPENT INIMICI EIV. The same as No 14.

(Fig. 17.) IACOBUS DEI GRA. REX SCOT- TOR. The King on horseback, in full career to the right, his sword drawn in his right hand.

(R.) SALVVM FAC. POPULUM TVVM DNE The royal arms crown- ed, suppreffing a crofs.

(Fig. 18.) IACOBUS DEI GRA. REX SCOT- TORUM III. The royal arms crowned, a fleur de lis on each fide.

(R.) SALVM FAC. PPLVV. TVV. DNE. St Andrew extended on his crofs, a fleur de lis on each fide.

(Pl. II. Fig. 2.) IACOBUS DEI GRA. REX SCOTORU. The royal arms crowned, suppreffing a crofs.

(R.) SALVVM. FAC. POPULUM TVVM DOMINE. The King on horseback, in full career to the left, his sword drawn in his left hand.

(Fig. 3.) IACOBUS DEI GRA. REX SCOT- TORUM. The royal arms crowned, suppreffing a crofs.

(R.)

(R.) SALVUM. FAC. POPULUM TVUM The King on horseback,
DOMINE. as in the last.

J A M E S V.

The type of this King's money is very different from any of the former reigns; his head, regarding the right, appears on most of them; the royal arms suppressing a cross patee or floree, and different devices on the reverse, as expressed below.

(Fig. 4.) IACOBUS 5. DEI GRA. REX The King's head crowned
SCOTOR. with an arched crown,
regarding the right; the
letters C. K. behind the
head.

VILLA EDINBBUG. The royal arms suppressing a cross patee.

(Fig. 5.) IACOBUS 5. DEI G. R. SCO- The King's head regarding
TORU. 1539. the right, with a cap or
bonnet, having a circle
of gems; round the neck
a collar of thistle heads,
and SS.

(R.) HONOR. REGIS IVDICIUM DILIGIT. The royal arms crown-
ed, suppressing a cross
floree.

(Fig. 6.)

(Fig. 6.) IACOBUS 5. DEI GR. SCOTO- The royal arms crowned,
RU. 1539. encircled with a collar
of thistle heads, and SS.

(R.) HONOR. REGIS IVDICIUM DILIGIT. A faltyr surmounted of
a ducal coronet in
the centre; betwixt
the letters I. R. a
thistle head in the up-
per, and a fleur de lis
in the under angle.

(Fig. 7.) IACOBUS 5. DEI GRA. REX SCO- The royal arms crown-
TORUM. ed, on each side a
small faltyr.

(R.) CRUCIS ARMA SEQUAMUR. A cross floree, and in the centre
a quatrefoil; in each angle a
thistle head.

(Fig. 8.) IACOBUS 5. DEI GRA. REX The royal arms crowned, as
SCOTORUM. the last.

(R.) CRUCIS ARMA SEQUAMUR. Cross, &c. as No 7.

(Fig. 9.) IACOBUS 5. DEI GRA. R. The King's head, with a cap
SCOTOR. 1540. or bonnet, as in No 5. with-
out the collar; a small an-
nulet behind the head.

(R.) HONOR. REGIS IVDICIUM DILIGIT. The royal arms crown-
ed, suppressing a cross
floree.

(Fig.

(Fig. 10.) IACOBUS D. G. R. SCOTOR. 1540. King's head as the last.

(R.) HONOR REGIS IVDICIUM DILIGIT. The royal arms crowned ed betwixt I. 5.

(Fig. 11.) IACOBUS D. G. R. SCOTORUM. 1540. The King's head with a bonnet, as in No 9.

(R.) HONOR REGIS IVDICIUM DILIGIT. The royal arms crowned with an arched crown, betwixt the letter I. 5.

M A R Y.

The types of this reign are very numerous; therefore, I omit particularizing them here, as they will come more properly in their place.

(Fig. 12.) MARIA DEI GRA. REGINA SCOTORUM. The royal arms crowned; a star of five points on each side.

(R.) CRUCIS ARMA SEQVAMVR. A cross floree, and in the centre a quatrefoil; in each angle a thistle head.

(Fig. 13.)

(Fig. 13.) MARIA D. G. R. SCOTORUM, 1543. The royal arms crowned.

(R.) ECCE ANCILLA DOMINI. M. R. crowned, a star of five points, waved beneath.

(Fig. 14.) MARIA D. G. R. SCOTORUM. The royal arms crowned, betwixt the letters I. G.

(R.) DILIGITE IUSTITIAM, 1553. A cypher of the word MARIA crowned, betwixt two cinquefoils.

(Fig. 15.) MARIA DEI GRA. R. SCOTORUM. The royal arms crowned, betwixt the letters I. G.

(R.) DILIGITE IUSTITIAM, 1553. MARIA REGINA cyphered and crowned, betwixt two cinquefoils.

(Fig. 16.) MARIA DEI G. R. SCOTORUM. The royal arms crowned, a star of five points on each side.

(R.) DILIGITE IUSTITIAM, 1553. Cypher as the last, betwixt the letters I. G.

(Pl. III. Fig. 1.) MARIA D. G. SCOTOR. REGINA. The Queen's head in profile.

(R.) IUSTVS. FIDE VIVIT. 1555. The royal arms crowned.

(Fig. 2.) MARIA DEI G. SCOTOR. REGINA. The Queen's head in profile.

IVSTVS FIDE VIVIT. 1555. The royal arms crowned. (R.)

(Fig. 3.) FRAN. ET MA. D. G. R. R. SCOTOR. DELPHIN. VIEN. The heads of Francis and Mary, regarding each other, a crown over them. (R.)

(R.) HORUM TVTA FIDES, 1558. Four pairs of dolphins twisted together; over each pair a crown, and betwixt each a cross crosslet, a saltire in the middle.

(Fig. 4.) MARIA DEI GRA. SCOTORUM REGINA, 1561. A shield crowned; the royal arms of France, effaced on the dexter side by those of Scotland on the sinister. (R.)

(R.) EXVRGAT DEUS ET DISCIPENTUR INIMICI. 1561. Four M's crowned; betwixt each a thistle head; in the centre a star of eight points.

JAMES

JAMES VI.

The type of this, like the last reign, consists of great variety, and will be best understood by the description of the coins in their order.

(Pl. III. Fig. 5.) IACOBUS 6. DEI GRATIA. A ship with two flags, one having the letter I. the other the figure 6. in the field; beneath the ship a thistle head; the royal arms crowned in the middle.

REX SCOTORUM.

(R.) FLORENT. SCEPT. PIIS REGNA HIS. Two sceptres or staves placed transversely, in form of a saltyr; both ends ornamented with a crown; in the centre a leaved thistle; the whole encircled with a large rose; in the exterior side, betwixt the leaves, are thistle heads; in the interior are four lions crowned.

IOVA DAT NUMERAT, Q.

(Fig. 6.)

(Fig. 6.) IACOBUS 6. DEI GRA. REX SCOTORUM. The King's head regarding the left, a ruff about the neck, a small crown over the head.

(R.) EXVRGAT. DE⁹ ET DISSIP. INIMICI EJUS. The royal arms crowned betwixt 15.—80.

(Fig. 7.) POST. 5. & 100. PROA INVICTA MANENT HEC. The royal crest of Scotland.

(R.) DEUS IUDICIUM TUUM REGI DA. 1588. Four cyphers of I. R. crowned in crosses; the letter S. in the centre.

(Fig. 8.) POST 5. & 100. PROA INVICTA MANENT HEC. The royal crest of Scotland.

(R.) DEUS IUDICIUM TUVM REGE DA. 1584. Cyphers as the last.

(Fig. 9.) IACOBUS 6. D. G. R. SCOTORUM. The King in profile regarding the right, having a high crowned hat; behind the head a thistle flower.

(R.) TE SOLUM VEREOR, 1592. A lion sejant guardant holding a sceptre; above, in a cloud, the word IEHOVAH in the Hebrew character.

(Fig. 10.) IACOBUS 6. D. G. R. SCOTORUM. The King armed cap-a-pie on horseback in full career; the Scottish lion on the

the horse's caparison; beneath 1594.

(R.) SPERO MELIORA. The royal arms crowned.

(Fig. 11.) IACOBUS 6. D. G. R. SCOTORUM. The royal arms crowned.

(R.) SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX. A sword and sceptre in fal-tyr; in chief a crown; in the flanks two thistle flowers, and in base the date 1602.

(Fig. 12.) IACOBUS 6. D. G. R. SCOTORUM. The King on horseback, as in No 10.

(R.) SPERO MELIORA. The royal arms crowned.

(Fig. 13.) IACOBUS 6. D. G. R. SCOTORUM. The royal arms crowned.

(R.) SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX. The sword and sceptre in faltyr, as in No 11.

(Pl. IV.) This plate exhibits the coinage of James VI. after his accession to the throne of England, as also those of Charles I. and William; Charles II. having coined no gold in Scotland.

(Fig. 1.) IACOBUS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. & HIB. REX. The King's bust in a coat of mail, regarding the

right; on his head an arched crown; in his right

right hand a sceptre, in
his left he bears a globe
with a cross at top.

(R.) FACIAM EOS IN GENTEM VNAM. The Scottish British arms
crowned, viz. Scotland
in the first and fourth
quarter, France and
England quarterly in
the second quarter, and
Ireland in the third.
On the fides the letters
I. R.

(Fig. 2.) IACOBUS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. The King's head in
profile crowned.

(R.) HENRICUS ROSAS REGNA IACOBUS. The Scottish British arms
crowned; the letters I.
R. at the fides.

(Fig. 3.) I. D. G. ROSA SINE SPINA. The King's head in profile
crowned.

(R.) TVEATUR VNITA DEUS. The Scottish British arms crowned.

(Fig. 4.) IA. D. G. BR. F. ET H. REX. A rose crowned.

(R.) TVEATUR VNITA DEUS. A leaved thistle crowned betwixt
the letters I. R.

(Fig. 5.) IA. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. The King's head in
profile crowned.

(R.)

(R.) HENRICUS ROSAS REGNA IACOBUS. The Scottish British arms crowned, betwixt the letters I. R.

CHARLES I.

(Fig. 6.) CAROLUS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. The King's bust crowned, similar to No 1.

(R.) FACIAM EOS IN. GENTEM VNAM The Scottish British arms crowned, as in No 1. C. R. at the sides.

(Fig. 7.) CAROLUS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. The King's head in profile crowned.

(R.) HENRICUS ROSAS REGNA IACOBUS. The Scottish British arms crowned, betwixt the letters C. R.

(Fig. 8.) CAROLUS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. The King's head in profile, crowned.

(R.) HENRICUS ROSAS REGNA IACOBUS. The Scottish British arms crowned betwixt the letters C. R.

(Fig.

(Fig. 9.) CAR. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FR. King's head crowned in
 Et HIB. REX. profile, regarding the
 left.

(R.) VNITA TVEAMUR. The Scottish British arms crowned,
 betwixt the letters C. R. also crown-
 ed.

(Fig. 10.) CAR. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. King's head crowned
 Et. HIB. REX. as the last.

(R.) VNITA TVEAMUR. The Scottish British arms crowned.

(Fig. 11.) CAR. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. King's head crowned,
 Et HIB. REX. as in the last.

(R.) VNITA TVEAMVR. The Scottish British arms crowned,
 betwixt the letters C. R. also crown-
 ed.

(Fig. 12.) CAROLUS D. G. MAG. BRITAN. The King's bust
 FRAN. Et HIB. REX. crowned, as in
 No 6.

(R.) HIS PRÆSUM UT PROSIM. The Scottish British arms crown-
 ed, betwixt the letters C. R.
 also crowned.

WILLIAM

W I L L I A M.

(Fig. 13.) GVLIELMUS DEI GRATIA. The King's head in profile, laureated, regarding the left; below, the sun rising out of the sea.

(R.) MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET HIB. REX. 1701. The Scottish British arms crowned betwixt the letters W. R.; suppressed in the centre by the Scottish shield.

(Fig. 14.) GVLIELMUS DEI GRATIA. The King's head as in No 13.

(R.) MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET HIB. REX. 1701. The arms as in No 13.

T

BILLON

BILLON OF COPPER

(Fig. 13) Gualtero D. G. The King's head is profile, facing left, below the bust is the inscription.

(R) MAO. BAIT. PRA. ET HIA. RAR. The Scottish British arms are shown between the bust and the inscription.

(Fig. 14) Gualtero D. G. The King's head is profile, facing left, below the bust is the inscription.

(R) MAO. BAIT. PRA. ET HIA. RAR. The arms are shown between the bust and the inscription.

(Fig. 15) Gualtero D. G. The King's head is profile, facing left, below the bust is the inscription.

(R) MAO. BAIT. PRA. ET HIA. RAR. The arms are shown between the bust and the inscription.

BILLON OR COPPER.

THE first Billon, or copper coinage, I ascribe to James II. for the reason which I have given in my Introduction to this Work. Of this King's money I have inserted four varieties.

(Pl. I. Fig. 1.) IACOBUS DEI GRA. REX SC. The King's head full faced and crowned; an annulet on each side of the neck.

(R.) VILLA DE EDINBURGH. A cross extending to the edge of the piece; three pellets in each quarter; a trefoil in the centre of each three.

(Fig. 2.) IACOBUS DEI GRA. REX SC. The King's head, as the last, without the annulets.

(R.) VILLA EDINBURGI. A cross as the last; two fleur de lis and two crowns, in opposite angles.

(Fig. 3.) IACOBUS DEI GRA. SC. REX. The King's head as the last.

(R.) VILLA DE EDINBURG. Cross as before; three pellets in each quarter; an annulet placed betwixt the outer two.

(Fig. 4. IACOBUS DEI GRACIA REX SCOTO. The royal arms in a rose of four segments; a small crown in chief and at the sides.

(R.) VILLA DE EDINBURG. An orle of four crescents, the extremities ensigned with trefoils; betwixt each a small crown; a saltire in the centre.

(Fig. 5.) IACOBUS DEI GRACIA REX SCOTORUM. The royal arms as the last.

(R.) VILLA DE EDINBURGH. An orle of four crescents, &c. as the last.

J A M E S III.

(Fig. 6.) IACOBUS DEI GRA. REX SCOTTORUM. The royal arms as before.

(R.)

(R.) VILLA DE EDINBURG. An orle as before; in the outer circle two small crowns, and two small saltys in the opposite sides; a spurrevel in the centre.

J A M E S IV.

(Fig. 7.) IACOBUS 4. DEI GRA. REX SCOTORUM. The royal arms as before.

(R.) VILLA DE EDINBURG. An orle, &c. as in No 5.

J A M E S V.

(Fig. 8.) IACOBUS D. G. REX SCOTORUM. A thistle head crowned betwixt the letter I and 5.

(R.) OPPIDUM EDINBURGI. A saltys surmounted in the centre of a ducal coronet; on each side a fleur de lis.

(Fig. 9.) IACOBUS D. G. REX SCOTORUM. A thistle head crowned as before.

(R.)

(R.) OPPIDUM EDINBURGI. A faltyr as the last.

M A R Y.

(Fig. 10.) MARIA D. G. REGINA SCOTORU. A thistle head crowned betwixt the letters M. R.

(R.) OPPIDUM EDINBURGI. A faltyr surmounted in the centre of a ducal coronet; on each side a cinquefoil.

(Fig. 11.) MARIA D. G. R. SCOTORUM. A thistle head crowned betwixt the letters M. R.

(R.) OPPIDUM EDINBURGI. A faltyr, surmounted in the centre of a ducal coronet; in base a star of five points.

(Fig. 12.) MARIA D. G. REGINA SCOTORU. Thistle head crowned, &c. as before.

(R.) OPPIDUM STIRLINGI. A cross potence, with four small ones in the interstices of it.

(Fig. 13.) MARIA D. G. R. SCOTORUM. The Queen's head, full faced, crowned.

(R.)

(R.) OPPIDUM EDINBUR. A cross extending to the edge of the piece; two small crowns and two small cinquefoils in the quarters.

(Fig. 14.) MARIA DEI G. SCOTOR. REGINA, 1557. The royal arms crowned betwixt the letters M. R.; a heart with a star of five points in the centre punched in, effacing the M.

(R.) SERVIO ET VSV. TEROR, 1557. An orle of four crescents, in each of which a small crown; in the centre a cross.

(Fig. 15.) MARIA D. G. SCOTOR. REGINA. A cross potence, with four small ones in the interstices of it.

(R.) VICIT VERITAS. A small crown above; below the date 1556.

(Fig. 16.) MARIA D. G. SCOTOR. REGINA. The letter M. crowned.

(R.) VINCIT VERITAS. 1558. The Scottish lion crowned.

FRANCIS

FRANCIS and MARY.

(Fig. 17.) FRAN. ET MA. D. G. R. R. SCOTO. The letters F. M.
D. D. VIEN.

crowned; a dolphin on one side, and a thistle head on the other, both crowned.

(R.) IAM. NON. SUNT DUO SED VNA CARO. In a square, a cross
crosslet on each side in chief; a cross patee in base; the date
1558.

(Fig. 18.) FRAN. ET MA. D. G. R. R. SCOT. The letters F. M.
D. VIEN. crowned betwixt
two dolphins.

(R.) VICIT VERITAS. 1559. The Scottish lion crowned, below
his fore foot a heart; in the
centre a star of five points.

(Fig. 19.) FRAN. ET MARIA REX REGINA The arms of France
FRANCOR. SCOT. and Scotland joined
and crowned.

(R.)

(R.) SIT NOMEN DNI. BENIDICTUM. 1559. A cross floree; two stars of seven points waved, and two thistle heads, in opposite angles.

J A M E S VI.

(Fig. 20.) IACOB. 6. D. G. R. SCOTO. The letters I. R. crowned.

(R.) VINCIT. VERITAS. The Scottish lion crowned; two points behind.

(Fig. 21.) IACOBUS D. G. R. SCO. The royal arms crowned.

(R.) OPPID. EDINB. A leaved thistle crowned.

(Fig. 22.) IACOBUS D. G. R. SCOTORUM. The bust of the King bareheaded.

(R.) OPPIDUM EDINBURGI. Three thistle heads; a point in the centre.

(Fig. 23.) IACOB. 6. D. G. R. SCO. Two sceptres in saltire, surmounted of a leaved thistle.

(R.) OPPID. EDINB. An orle of four crescents, the extremities ensigned with thistle heads.

U

(Fig. 24.)

(Fig. 24.) IACOB. 6. D. G. R. SCOTO. The letters I. R. crowned.

(R.) VINCIT. VERITAS. The royal arms crowned.

After the Accession of JAMES VI.

(Pl. II. Fig. 1.) IACOBUS DEI GRA. MAG. BRIT. A three headed thistle.

(R.) FRANCIE ET HIBERNIE REX. Scottish lion crowned; two points behind.

(Fig. 2.) IACOBUS D. G. MAG. BRIT. Three headed thistle.

(R.) FRAN. ET HIB. REX. The Scottish lion crowned; one point behind.

C H A R L E S I.

(Fig. 3.) CAROLUS D. G. MAG. BRIT. Three headed thistle.

(R.) FRAN. ET HIB. REX. Scottish lion crowned; one point behind.

(Fig. 4.) CAROLUS D. G. MAG. BRIT. Three headed thistle.

(R.)

(R.) FRAN. ET HIB. REX. The Scottish lion crowned; two points behind.

C H A R L E S II.

(Fig. 5.) CAR. D. G. SCOT. ANG. FRA. ET HIB. R. The letters C. R. II. crowned.

(R.) NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET. A leaved thistle.

(Fig. 6.) CAR. D. G. SCT. ANG. FR. ET. HIB. R. The letters C. II. R. crowned; three small lozenges beneath.

(R.) NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET. A leaved thistle.

(Fig. 7.) CAR. D. G. SCOT. ANG. FRA. ET. HIB. R. The letters C. R. crowned.

(R.) NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET. A leaved thistle.

(Fig. 8.) CAR. II. D. G. SCO. ANG. FRA. ET HIB. REX. The sword and sceptre laid across, crowned.

(R.) NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET. 1677. A leaved thistle.

(Fig. 9.) CAR. II. D. G. SCO. AN. FR. ET HIB. R. The King's head laureated, regarding the left.

(R.) NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET. 1679. A leaved thistle crowned.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

(Fig. 10.) GVL. ET MAR. D. G. MAG. BR. ET HIB. REX ET REGINA. The heads of the King and Queen in profile; his head laureated.

(R.) NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET. 1691. A leaved thistle crowned.

(Fig. 11.) D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX ET REGINA. The letters W M. cyphered and crowned.

(R.) NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET. 1694. A leaved thistle crowned.

WILLIAM

W I L L I A M.

(Fig. 12.) GUL. D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET. The King's head in pro-
HIB. REX. file, regarding the
left; laureated.

(R.) NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET. 1695. A leaved thistle
crowned.

(Fig. 13.) GUL. D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET. The sword and sceptre
HIB. REX. in saltire, crowned.

(R.) NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET. 1695. A leaved thistle crown-
ed.

APPENDIX.

WILLIAM

(Fig. 12.) Gold D. G. Mac. Br. R. The King's head in profile, facing left, inscribed.

(R.) Nemo Me Impunit Lasciatur. 1695. A laurel wreath.

(Fig. 13.) Gold D. G. Mac. Br. R. The sword and scepter in hand, inscribed.

(R.) Nemo Me Impunit Lasciatur. 1695. A laurel wreath.

APPENDIX

A P P E N D I X.

No. I.

From Bishop KEITH's History of Scotland, folio, Appendix, p. 118. is the following act of council, E. Mortoun chancellor, &c. communicated to him by Robert Mylne writer in Edinburgh, dated 22d December 1565.

The New Riall cunziet.—Q. MARY.

IT is statute and ordanit be our soveranis Quene and Kingis Majisties, with avyse of the Lordis of thair Majisties privie counfall, That thair be cunzeit ane penny of silver callet the *Mary Ryall*, the fynes of eleven deniers fyne, and of weicht ane unce Troie weicht, [with twa granis of remaid (allay) alsweil of weicht as fynes; havand on the ane fyde ane palme-tree crownit; an schell-padoke crepand up the shank of the samyn, an axell about the tree, wrytten therein; *Dat gloria vires* the dait of the zier thairundir, with this circumscription begynning at ane thirfill, *exurgat Deus et dissipentur inimici ejus*; and on the uthir fyde, our saidis soveranis armis coverit, with ane close crown, ane thirfill on ilk fyde, with this circumscription begynning at ane croce directlie above the crown, *Maria et Henricus Dei gratia Regina et Rex Scotorum*; the said penny to haif cours for xxx sh. money of this realme, the twa part for xx sh. and the third part for x sh. all of this samyn fynes and prent, and of weicht equivalent; to witt, the twa part of weicht xvi deneris, and the third part viii deneris. In consideratioun quhairof, we charge *David Forrest* general of our cunzie, *Johne Achisoun* maister-cunzeour, and all utheris officiaris of our cunzie-house, ilk ane in their awin office, to forge, prent, and caus be forgeit and prentit fix peeces of weicht and fynes within their remeide, as is above specifeit; and that letteris be direct for publicatioun heiroy in due forme as effeirs, swa that nane pretend ignorance heiroy.

No. II.

JAMES VI. *From the same book, Appendix, p. 150.*

*Act of the Privy Council, Dominus Regens, Jacobus Comes de Mortoun, &c.
communicated to him by the said Robert Mylne, dated penult. August 1567.*

New Cunzie.

IT is statute and ordainit be my Lord Regent, with advis and counfall of the Lordis of secreit counfall, That thair be cunzeit ane penny of silver callit the *James Ryall*, the fynes of elevin deniers fyne, and of weicht an unce Troyis weicht, with twa grains of remeid alaweill of weicht as fynenes, havand on the ane syde ane sword with ane crown upoun the same; on the fide of the said crown a hand putting a finger to the price of the piece, on the uther syde thair of the daft of the zier, half on the ane syde, half on the uther of the sword, with this circumscription begynning at the syde of the crown directlie above the said price, *Pro me si mereor in me*; and upoun the uther syde our soveranis armis coverit with ane clois crown, and ane *I* crownit on the ane syde, and ane *R* crownit in lyke maner on the uther syde of the samyn, with this circumscription begynand directlie above the crown with thir titles, *Jacobus 6. Dei gratia Rex Scotorum*; the said penny to have course for thretie schillingis money of this realme, the twa-part for twentie schillingis, and the third-part for ten schillingis, all of the same fynes and prent, and of weicht equivalent; to witt, the twa-part of weicht of sixteen deniers, and the third-part of eight deniers Troyis weight. In consideration quhair of my Lord Regent, with the advyis of the secreit counfall, in our soverane Lordis name, commandis and chargeis *David Forrest* generall of his Hienes cunzie-hous, *Johne Acheisoun* maister-cunzier, *Andro Hendersoun* wardane, *James Mosman* assayour, and *James Gray* sinker, and all militaris, forgearis, and prentaris within the said cunzie-hous, ilk ane in their awin office, to do thair dilligence in melting, forgeing, and prenting of the said peices, as thai sal be commandit be the generall and maister cunzier thereto, according to the weicht and fynes, within thair remedies, as is above specifyt; and that letteris be direct for publicatioun heirof in dew forme as effeires, swa that nane pretend ignorance heirin.

A thistle-top crowned. The British arms crowned with the garter. The rose crowned
Surrounding them, and motto, *Honi soit, &c.*

God save

the King.

No. III.

No. III.

*A Proclamation for reforming sundrie inconveniences touching the Coynes of his
M. Realmes.*

JAMES, by the grace of God, King of Great Britanne, France, and Ireland, defender of the Faith : To our loveds
messengers, our sheriffs in that part, conjunctlie and severallie, constitute, greeting, For-
samikle as Wee, and the Lords of our secreet counsaile, having consideration of the great
hurt and prejudice that divers of our lieges have susteined, and daylie susteine, through
the clipping, roungeing, impairing, and diminishing of our proper coyne of golde,
both old and new, committed by numbers of avaritious and godles persons, who, pre-
ferring their own privat and unlawfull gaine to the common weale, and all others dueties
of respect and consideration, brings in within this our kingdome, diminishes and puttēs
out amongst our subjects all sorts and spaces of golde, farre under and within the just
weight ; so that this our country is filled with a greate quantitie of lighte gold, which
hath commoun course, without controlment, especialie among the ignorant multitude,
who are senslis of their own harme, and lookes no foorthier but to the peece, without
regairde either to weght or fynnesse : Whereas, if the receiving and delyverie of our
coyne were by weght, according to the politie and ordour of others countryes, not only
would the abuse of diminishing of the said coyne cease, and be of longer continuance,
but, our subjects would be sure to receive their paymentes in good coyne, holding weght
and fynnesse. And wee being cairefull that the said abuse of diminishing of our coyne
may be remooved, and the inconvenients following thereupon prevented and suffered
to have no foorthier course nor progresse : Therefore wee, with advyse of the Lords of
our secreet counsaile, have found it meet and expedient, that in all tyme coming, after
the publication hereof, our coyne of gold, old and new, of the particular spaces and
peesces under-written, shall be received by weght ; and that such peeces shall be lighter
then the particular wegthes, and the remedies and abaitments after specified, may be
lawfullie refused in all kynd of payments ; that is to say, the new English peece of
fyne angell gold, called the *Rose-Ryall*, and marked on the one syde with the number
of XXX. the remeid and abaitment shall not exceed three graines. In the new English
peece of fyne angel-gold, called the *Spur-Ryall*, marked on the one syde with the
number of XV. the remeid and abaitment shall not exceed one graine-halfe-graine. In
the new English peece of fyne angel-gold, called the *angell*, marked on the one syde
with the number of X. the remeid and abaitment shall not exceed one graine. In the
new English peece of crowne-gold, called the *New-Unite*, marked on the one syde with
the number of XX. the remeid and abaitment shall not exceed two graines. In the

new English peece of crowne gold, called the *Double-Crowne*, marked on the one fyde with the number of X. the remeid and abaitment shall not exceed one graine. And in the new English peece of crowne-gold, called the *New-Britan-Crowne*, marked on the one fyde with the number of V. the remeid and abaitment shall not exceed half one graine. In the peece of gold called the *Unite*, or *Double-Angell*, the remeid and abaitment shall not exceed three graines. In the peece of gold called the *Double-Crowne*, or *Single-Angell*, the remeid and abaitment shall not exceed two graines: And in the peece of gold called the *Britan-Crowne*, or *Halfe-Angell*, the remeid and abaitment shall not exceed one grain. And to the effect all our subjects throughout this our whole kingdome may have good and just weghts for the true weghing of all the faids coynes of gold, and true and upright graines for the remedies and abaitments. We, with advyse of the faids Lords of our secret counsal, have given command, warrand, and direction to Charles Dickefon, sinker of our irons, to prepare and make readdie sufficient numbers of upright and true weghts, as weel of the severall peeces of gold above written, as of the remedies and abaitments, according to the patterne and warrand which he hath received from the Generall of our coyne-houfe; which weghts, compting nyne peeces for everie stand, according to the number of the severall spaces of the faid gold, and double graines to everie stand, the faid Charles Dickefon shall bee holden to sell to our leiges at the pryce of twelfe shillings usuall moneye of this kingdome for everie stand, and hee shall not exceed the faid pryce, as hee will be answerable, at his perrell. And wee, with advyse of the faids Lords, discharges all others our leiges and subjects whatsoever, of all making and selling of any of the faids weghts and granes of remeid, but such as shall bee made bee the faid Charles Dickefon as faid is, upon whatsoever colour or pretext, under the paine of falsset, and to bee punished therefore in their persons and goods as counterfaiers of our weghts with all rigour. And fourther, to the intent our subjects may know upon what pryces the faids new peeces of gold laitle coyned in England shall have course in this our kingdom, we, with advyse of the faids Lords, declares, that they shall have course in this our kingdome, upon the same pryces that they ar coyned for in England, to witt, the peece of angel-gold, called the *Rose-Ryal*, marked on the one fyde as faid is with the number of XXX. for eighteen pounds. The peece of angel-gold, called the *Spur-Ryall*, marked on the one fyde as faid is, with the number of XV. for nyne pounds. The peece of angel-gold, called the *Angell*, marked on the one fyde as faid is, with the number of X. at the fyde of the angell for six pounds. The peece of crowne-gold, called the *Unite*, marked on the one fyde as faid is, with the number of XX. for twelfe pounds. The peece of crowne-gold, called the *New-double Crowne*, marked on the one fyde, as faid is, with the number of X. at the fyde of our portrait, for sex pounds. And the peece of crowne-gold, called the *New-Britain-Crowne*, marked on the one fyde, as faid is, with the number of V. for three pounds. And touching all other spaces of gold which are decayed

decrayed and ordained to be brought into our coyne-houfe, the owner shall receive in our coyne-houfe in readdie and thankfull payment for everie unce weght of gold of XXII. carrets fyne, the foume of threttie-nyne pounds three shillings fyve-pence; and for all other gold they shall receive payment proportionallie for ilk unce, deneir, and graine weight thereof, according to the former proclamation made thereanent, and A. B. C. delyvered to the master coynier for that effect.

Our will is herefore, and wee charge you straitlie and commands, That incontinent these our letters seene yee passe, and in our name and autoritie make publick thereof, by oppen proclamation at the market-croce of our burgh of Edinburgh, and other places needful, wherethrogh none pretend ignorance of the same. The which to doe wee committe to you conjunctlie and severallie, our full power, by these our letters, delivering the same by you duellie execut and indorfat again to the bearer. Given under our signet, at *Edinburgh* the twentie-fyft day of November, and of our reignes the fiftie-three and seventeene years 1619.

Edinburgh. Printed by Thomas Finlason, his M. printer.

No. IV.

List of the Acts of Parliament that are not printed.

- JAMES II. Parliament 11. held 14th August 1455. Of him quha takis a false cuinzieour, No. 2.
Ditto 14. held 14th March 1457. Of the provision for money article No. 2.
- JAMES III. Ditto 1. held 9th October 1466. For inbringing of money within the realme, No. 3.
Ditto 10. held 4th August 1477. Of the money, No. 2.
- JAMES IV. Ditto 6. held 11th March 1503. Anent the inbringing of bulzion, No. 3.
Ditto 6. held 11th March 1503. That money cracked or flawed have course within the realme, No. 4.
- JAMES VI. Ditto 5. held 25th July 1578. Commission anent the cuinzie, No. 13.
Ditto 6. held 20th October 1579. An act anent the cuinzie, No. 3.
Ditto 8. held 22d May 1584. Approbation of the laite lay-money, No. 8.
Anent ane new cuinzie of gold, No. 9.
Ditto 11. held 29th July 1587. Commission anent the cuinzie, No. 1.
Ditto 13. held 5th June 1593. Ditto, ditto, ditto, No. 6.
Ditto 14. held 8th June 1594. Ratification of the act and contract anent the cuinzie, No. 35.

Of the act anent the bulzeon, No. 36.

JAMES

JAMES VI. Parliament 15. held 19th December 1597. Of the act of copper cuinzie, No. unmentioned, but is the 12th of the ratifications.

CHARLES I. Ditto 1. held 28th June 1633. Commission of the Lords of secret council, anent the scarcitie of coyne of gold and silver within this kingdome, No. 4.

Anent the frequent course of dollors and base copper money, No. 4.

Protestation by his Majesty anent the coyne, No. 5.

Commission to the council anent the exchange of moneys betwixt Scotland and England, No. 8.

CHARLES II. Ditto 1. held 1st January 1661. Act concerning the bullion, No. 37.

N. B. This is printed.

Act for coynage of copper money, No.

142.

Act for providing a stock to the mint-house, No. 143.

No. V.

No. V.

Regiam Majestatem. The auld lawes and constitutions of Scotland, faithfullie collected furth of the Register, &c. fra the days of K. Malcolm II. &c. by Sir John Skyne of Curriehill. Edinburgh, 1609, folio.

Of English Money, cap. 35.

It is statute, that all the gude cunzie, or money of the King of England, gold and silver, shal be receaved within this realme of Scotland, conforme to the treu valour as it gives in England.

The statutes of King David the Secund, cap. 37. Money shuld not be transported furth of the realme.

It is statute that the King's money, that is stirlin money, shal not be carried furth of the realme, be merchants of the realme, or stranger merchants, clerks, or others quhatsoever, except they pay to the King for ilk pound halfe ane mark.

K. David II.
the Parlia-
ment halden
6th day of
Nov. the
zeare of God
1347, at
Scone.

New Cunzie to be striken, cap. 38.

1. It is statute, that new cunzie shal be striken of that mater quhilk is now brocht within the realme, and that it be equivalent, and conforme to the current money of England in wecht and fines.

David II. in
his Parlia-
ment 1365.

2. And ane notable sign shal be upon it, quhereby it may be evidently knawen fra all other money alreadie striken, ay and quhile in the next parliament this matter may be mair ripely advised.

3. And in the meane time, the Chalmerlane shal agree, in the best maner he can, with the maister of the cunzie house, and the workmen anent their fees.

Striking of new Cunzie, cap. 46.

1. It is statut and ordeined, that forasmekill as there is great raritie and skantnes within the realme, at this present tyme, of silver; that theirfoir ane new cunzie be strikin, in maner following.

David II. in
his Parlia-
ment 1367.

2. That is, that the pund of silver fall be made lesse in wecht, ten pennie wecht; swa that of the pound wecht at this tyme fall be made twentie-nyne shillings and foure penneis numerall.

3. Quhairof fall be brocht into our use seven pennies.

4. And the wardane of the money fall have ane pennie for his labours.

5. And the maister of the money, for himself, and for his workmen, and for sic uther things, as be reason of his office he is obliged to doe, fall have ellevin pennies.

6. And swa remains to be takin up of the pound wecht, twenty-seaven shillings, an nyn pennies.

7. And the money quhilk fall be strikin, fall be als gude and als fin in matir, as the money quhilk now presentlie is striken within the realme of England; or as that money, quhilk before this present ordinance was last ordeined to be made and striken within this realme.

No. VI.

The laws and acts of Parliament, &c. by Sir Thomas Murray of Glendook, Edinburgh, 1681, folio.

Cap. 15. That na man have out of the realme gold nor silver.

1st Parl.
of K. James
I. at Perth
1424, 26th
May.

Item, It is statute and ordained, that na man have out of the realme gold or silver, but he pay fourtie pennies of ilk pund of custome to the King, under the paine of tinfel of all gold and silver that beis funden with him, and ten pundes to the King for the unlaw.

Cap. 16. Of strangers that takis money for their merchandice.

Item, Quhat strangeres that sellis merchandice in the realme, and takis money theirfoir, he fall have witnesse of the hoste of his innes, that he outhir wair al sik money for pennie worthes of this land, or els pay the custome foirfaid, under the paine before written.

Cap.

Cap. 23. Reformation and mending of the money.

Item, The parliament hes determind and ordained, that our Lord the King gar mend his money, and gar stryke it in lyke wecht and finenes to the money of *England*; and this money runnand now to have course quhill the King forbid it; and that the King fall garre strike new money quhen him lykis, and thinkis it speidful and profitable for the realme.

Cap. 49. For the halding of money within the realme.

Item, It is ordained, for the halding of the money within the realme, that na man have out of the realme gold nor silver, bot he pay fourty pennies of ilk pound to the King for custome, under the pain of tinsel of all gold and silver, that beis founden with him, and ten poundes to the King for the unlaw. And what stranger that bringis merchandice in the realme to sell, and takis money therefore, he fall have witneffing of the hofte of his innes, that he ware all sik money for penny worthes of this realme, or else paie the custome forefaide to the King, under the paine before written. And for the keeping of this statute, that the King's chamberlaine-depute, or himself, gar ordaine in ilk towne quhair sik strangers repairis, twa sufficient men, baith to see the entrie of them of sik gudes, and to hear the reckoning of them, and to receive the Kingis custome, and uther thinges that belangs thereto, and to make reckoning, and give compt thereof, at the Kingis checker.

3d Parl.
James I. at
Perth, 11th
day of March
1425.

Cap. 143. Of in-bringing of Bulzeon.

Item, It is ordained, that of ilk sack of wooll that fall passe out of *Scotlande*, and the *Scottis* merchande, gif he failis therewith, or the *Scottis* merchande that felles it to strangers, fall finde sicker fouertie to the customers of the portes quhair the schippes faillis, to bring hame in *Scotlande* to the master of the Kingis cuinzie, three ounces of bulzeon, and of a last of hydes as meikle as of the three sacks of wooll, and of five *Hamburg* barrells alsmeikle as of a sack of wool, and of uther goods that awe na custam, or awe custome, after the fraucht of the serplaith; that is to say it, that pays a serplaith in fraucht, fall bring three ounce of bulzeon hame, under the paine of tinsel of alsmeikle bulzeon, as they fuld bring hame to be applyed to the King: And the customers of ilk burgh fall write all maner of gudes that enters to schip-buird, for the searching of knowlege heirof.

Parl. 13. or
the general
council of
James I. at
Edinburgh,
22d day of
Oct. 1436.

Cap. 149. That nane have out of Scotland gold, silver, nor jewels.

Item, That nane have out of Scotland gold, silver, nor jewels, cuinzeit nor un-cuinzeit, under the paine of escheit.

N. B. Skeene's collection of the Scots acts of parliament has the same acts and titles; but as this book is not of such repute as Glendoick's collection, it was judged needless to transcribe them from that book: However, if his list of unprinted acts contains the mention of any act, it shall be mentioned in its place under the different reigns.

JAMES H.

Cap. 28. Money suld nocht be carried away; false money; na money suld be stricken without the King's licence.

Parl. 6. at
Edinburgh,
1449.

Item, As anentis the money, it is referred to the actes maid of before, be the foure and twentie persones chosen thereto, baith for the hame bringing of the bulzeon be the merchandes, and of the new straik to be maid, and the course thereof be the money that now runnis: And that their be maid at all portes of the realme strait searchers to restreine the having out of the money, and richt swa upon the bordowres of the marches. And that all false strikers of gold, silver, or of false groates, and pennies be searched and written for, and brought to the King to be punished, as law will; and that nane tak on hand to stryke in time to cum, bot they that hes or fall have command of the King under his greate seale.

Cap. 32. The advisement of the three estaites, touching the matter of money.

Parl. 8. at
Strivling,
25th October
1451.

Item, In the first, that they thinke it expedient, for divers causes, that they have confiddered, and counsellis, that there be stricken in this realme new money, conforme eaven in weight to the money of *England*, with the whilk this realme has part of commoning; and that there be stricken of the ounce of burnt silver, or bulzeon of that finnes, aucht groates, and of the sam in matter and weight. as effciris, halfe groate, pennie, half pennie, and farding.

Item, That the samin new groate to be stricken have course for aucht pennies the halfe groate; for four pennies, the pennie; for two pennies, the half pennie; for ane pennie and the farding, for a half pennie.

Item,

Item, That the *Englisb* groates, of the quhilkis aughte groates haldis an ounce, have course right swa for aught pennies the peice; and the half groate *Englisb* conformed to the said groate in weight, have course for four pennies; and that na *Englisb* pennie have course, bot at the will of the receiver.

Item, Fra the new groate be stricken and proclaimed, and a special day set for the course of it, then the new groate that now runnis for sex pennies, fall descend to four pennies, and the halfe groate to twa pennies.

Item, That the demy, the groate, and the half groate, that now runnis have their course that they now have, unto the time of the proclamation, and the course of the said new money.

Item, That there be stricken a new penny of gold, called a *Lyon*, withe the prent of the *lyon*, on the ane syde, and the image of Saint *Andrew* on the other side, with a fide coate even to his feete, halding the samin weight of the halfe *Englisb* noble; and that the said *lyon* be not taken in payment, but gif it hald the full weight of the said half *Englisb* noble: And that the said new *lyon*, fra the daie that it be new cryed, have course, and fall runne for sex shillings aught pennies of the said money; and the half *lyon* of weight, fra the daie it be cryed, and of finnes thereafter, have course for three shillings four pennies. *Item,* After the course of the said proclamation, the demy that now runnis for nine shillings, fall run then for sex shillings aught pennies, and the halfe penney for three shillings four pennies.

Item, The royall of *France* fall have course for sex shillings aught pennies, and the *salute*, havand the weight of the said new *lyon*, fall have course then als for sex shillings aught pennies; and the crown of *France* havand a crowned *Floure-de-luce* on ilk side of the schield, that runnis now in *France* for courseable payment, and the *Dolphin* crowne ilk ane of them havand course for sex shillings aught pennies; and the ryders of *Flanders* havand course for sex shillings aught pennies; and the *Englisb* noble, called the *Pace*, fall have course then for threttene shillings four pennies, and the halfe noble thereof, for sex shillings aught pennies, and sa the farding for three shillings four pennies; and the *Flemish* noble that time havand course for twelve shillings aught pennies; and all uther kind of gold havand na course, but as the byar and seller can accord.

Item, The pennies that were stricken by the King's cuinzeour, that is to say, *Robert Gray*, *John of Dalrympill* father himself, *Alexander Tod*, and *John Spethy*, fall have course as they now have unto the time of the said new straik; and of thay pennies fall

be tane bot twelve pennies in a pound; and all uther kindes of pennies stricken by *Henry Goldsmith*, and be all uther false cuinzeours, outhere in *Innernes*, *Dysart*, or *Forfare*, or ony uther place, fall have na course fra this daie foorth, nor be received for payment.

Item, Fra the new groate have course for aught pennies, that the foresaid pennies stricken be the said Kingis cuinzeours have na langer course, nor be received in payment.

Item, That this new cuinzie be stricken even furth-with, groate, halfe groate, and penny, unto the said new groate runne for aught pennies, the said new groate for twelve pennies, the halfe groate for sex pennies, and the pennie for three pennies.

Item, That the *lyon* and halfe *lyon* be stricken eaven so furth-with, and have course to the said time, the *lyon* for ten shillings, the halfe *lyon* for five shillings.

Item, That provision be maid for the gravoures of the irones, and that now incontinent traisty sworn men passe foorth, and receive all the irones of the Kingis strykers, both of gold and silver, togidder with the letters of graving fra the gravoures, and before the King and his Council they be destroyed, and the new irones that fall be maid fall be given within the cuinzie place.

Cap. 33. Maister of the Cuinzie.

Parl. 8. at
Strivling,
Oct. 25.
1451.

Item, That the maister of the money fall answere for all gold and silver that fall be stricken under him, quhill the wardane have tane assay thereof, and put it in his buist, and that na man fall take the said money, fra it be burlid and clipped, bot at his awin lyking; and the said maister fall have power to choose all servandes under him to stricke, and to punish them, gif they trespassse; and that the prenters and strickers were na gold smithes, and uthers might be gotten.

Cap. 34. That na man have out of the realme gold, silver, nor bulzeon.

Item, That na man have out of the realme gold, silver, nor bulzeon, under the paine of eschetting thereof; the ane halfe to the King, and the outhere halfe to the taintour and taker. Nevertheless, because that diverse men mon pass thro' *England* be land, or be sea to *France*, *Flanders*, or uther countries, and na farther, upon the quhilk the King mon take search oures of leill men.

Cap. 58.

Cap. 58. The money and the gold cryed higher.

Item, As to the article belangand money, it is statute, that the ordinance in the parliament maid of before, anent the inbringing of bulzeon, be better punished and keiped then it hes bene in time bygane; and that there be money of uther countries cryed till have course in this realme, sik as the Henry nobles of pace, to be cryed to twenty-two shillings; the *salute*, the *rider*, the *crowne*, the *dolphin*, to eleven shillings; the *Rhemish* guilding to aucht shillings. And, to the intent that the *demyes* that are keiped in hande have course and come out-throw the realme, and syne to remayne in the realme, and not be had out of: It is thocht expedient, that the *demy* be cryed to ten shillings, and the new *lyon* to have course for ten shillings, as it hes, and the new groate to twelve pennies, notwithstanding that it was ordained to have course for aucht pennies fra certaine time foorth, and the sex penny groate till have course as it hes; and that there be cuinzied of ilk pound in small pennies a shilling; and that the wardane see that that be done to the fynes of the matter that is cuinzied, as he will answere therefore; and that the *Englisch* groate, and halfe groate, and penny have course, as they had of before; and that the Lordes and auditoures of the checker earnestlie purway and examine the fines baith of gold and silver, the quhilk is presented to them upon the checker in a buist be the wardanes of the cuinzie; and that the cuinzeoures, under the paine of dead, neither cuinzie *demy*, nor uther that is cryed till have course in the land, nor zit sex penny groates.

Parl. 13. at
Edinburgh,
Oct. 19.
1456.

No. VII.

JAMES III.

Cap. 8. That na persons have money out of the realme, under the paine of escheit thereof.

Item, It is statute for the matter of money, and for the halding of the famin within the realme, and ordained, that na man, spiritual nor temporal, liege to our soveraine Lorde, have, nor send na money out of the realme, under the paine of ten pounds unremittable to the King for amerciament, and als meikle money as he takis or sendis out of the realme. And attour, it fall be a poynt of dittay and secula es to cum before the Kingis justice-depute in that part to be limite and ordained by his Hieneffe, of fifteen days proclamation; and gif they be foundin culpable, they shall pay the said amerciament, togidder with the quantitie of the money that is taken out of the realme: And clerkes before their ordinair and official; and gif they be founden likewise culpable therein,

Parl. 1. at
Edinburgh,
October 9.
1466.

therein, they fall pay the said amerciament, togidder with alsmeikle money as is taken out of the realme, saifand moderate expences, to the availe of ane *Englisb* noble of ilk perfon; and that clerkes failing or passing out of the realme fall cum before their ordinar or his official, and make aith, that they fall nouthar have, nor fend na money out of the realme, bot his said expences; and that seculares fall cum before the Kingis deputes to be limit at ilk haven, and make faith likewise; and quha that passes spiritual or temporal out of the realm, not givand his said aithe, fall be in amerciament to the King of five poundes, of clerkes, to be raised be their ordinar, and of seculares be his Hienefse.

Cap. 9. Of money and black fardinges.

Item, It is statute for the ease and sustentation of the Kingis lieges, and almous deede to be donete the puir folk, that there be cuinzied copper money, four to the penny, havand on the ane part the croce of *Saint Andrew*, and the crowne on the other part, with subscription of *Edinburgh* on the ane part, and an R. with JAMES on the other part: And that there be cuinzied three hundreth poundes containand silver; and that they passe in payment for bread and aile, and uther merchandice, and in great merchandice to be taken xij d. in a pund; and that all uther money, gold and silver, have course as it had of before, except the new *Englisb* groate of EDWARDIS cuinzie to have course among the Kingis lieges for ten pennyes, and na dearer, and the new noble of the *rose* for twenty-five shillings; and the Lordes that fall be limited to have strength of the parliament in uther causes, as is before written, have power to make fik rules and statutes of the sex penny groate of the *Floure-de-luce* as they fall think expedient for the gud of the realme.

Cap. 18. The proclamation of money higher up.

Parl. 3. at
Edinburgh,
12th O^r.
1467.

Item, Our foveraine Lord the King and his three estaites in this present parliament, finds his Hienes and the hail body of the realme greatumly hurt and skaithed in the money of this realme, havand lower course than uther realmes hes about us, throwe the quhilk the cuinzie of this realme is borne out in great quantitie; for the quhilk our foveraine Lord and his three estaites in this present parliament, hes statute and ordained, that the money of uther realmes, that is to say, the *Englisb* noble, Henry and Edward, with the *rose*, the *French* crowne, the *salute*, the *lew*, and the *ryder*, fall have course in this realme of our money, to the value and equivalence of the course that they have in Flanders; that is to say, Edward with the *rose* to threttie-twa shillings of our money. *Item*, the auld Edward to foure marks, the ounce of the *famin* price as the

the *rose* has course; the Henry noble to twentie-seven shillings sex pennies; the *French* crowne to twelve shillings sex pennies; the *salute* to threttine shillings foure pennies; the *lew* to fifteen shillings sex pennies; the *ryder* to twentie-four shillings; the *demy* to twelve shillings; the *lyon* with the crowne to twelve shillings. *Item*, The auld *Englisb* groate fall paise for fixtene pennies; the *Borage* groate as the new groate; the new groate of Edward for twelve pennies; the spurred groate as the auld *Englisb* groate, for fixtene pennies; the *Englisb* penny three pennies; and the new *Englisb* penny richt swa; the groate of the crowne fall have course for fourteen pennies. *Item*, The halfe groate seven pennies; the groate of the *Flour-de-luce* aucht pennies; and the quhite Scottis penny and halfe penny to have course as they were woont to have; and the stricking of the black pennies to be ceased, that there be nane stricken in time to cum, under the pain of death; and that strait inquisition be taken be all schireffes and baillies of burrowes, gif ony sik stryking be maid, and the strikers to be brocht to the King and punished, as is before written; and the bringers of sik persones to be weill rewarded therefore, as effeirs.

Cap. 21. Anent the lower price of money.

In presence of our soveraine Lord and the three estaites in plaine parliament, and worshipfull clerk maister, *Archibald Quhite-law* Deane of *Dumbar*, secretar to our soveraine Lord, in the name and behalfe of the haill clergie; and in likewise an honourable man, *Richard* of *Kintor* burgesse of *Aberdene*, in the name and behalfe of the haill commissioners of burrowes, humbly maid, request, and bosoucht our soveraine Lord of his grace, that gif it happenis of case that his Hieneffe, in times to cum, proclaimis his money to lower price and les avail, then it is now proclaimed, that therefore subsidies and procuracies, customs and duties, nicht be taken and payed of the money to the availe and price as they pay. The quhilk request, our soveraine Lord, in presence of his said three estaites, graciously and heartelie granted in all things foresaid.

Cap. 22. The crying up of certaine money.

Item, It is statute and ordained, that fra thyne furth the Scottis groate of the crowne, that past for twelve pennies of before, fall have in time to cum course amang our soveraine Lordis lieges for fourtene pennies; and the half groate of the samin for seven pennies. *Item*, The auld *Englisb* penny fall have course effeir and to the auld *Englisb* groate, that is to say, for four pennies. *Item*, In likewise the new *Englisb* penny of *Edward* till have course effeirand to the new groate of *Edwarde*, for three pennies. *Item*, That the quhite Scottis penny have haill course in all payment quhill the next parliament,

Parl. 41 at
Edinburgh,
Jan. 12.
1467.

parliament, and then gif it needis remeid to be set therefore, as fall be thought speedefull. *Item*, That in time to cum there be tane in payment of black money, bot twelve pennies in the pound, and swa descendant proportionally as the summe descendis. *Item*, It is ordained for the hyeing of the availe of the crowned groate, and *Englisb* pennies to be na hurte contrair the actes maid of before anent the money, but that act to stand in all force and effect as it was first maid.

Cap. 24. Anent money till have an universell course.

For as meikle as the Lordes of the three estaites, depute till advise upon the money, confiders the great murmure that is past, becase of diversities of payment within the realme, throw the intaking of rentes be the auld payment, and giving out againe be the famin price; confidering als that the pennyworthes ar risen with the penny, and meikle dearer then they war wont to be, that fulde hie the money till have general course to the hie price, that ilk man that fuld receive ony rentes fulde be skaithed to the fourth or fifth parte of his rente, quhilk is too heavie to them in all estaites, and till eschew the greater rumour hereof, and for to content the commounes, it is statute and ordained, that the money fra thine foorth have universall course throw-out the realme. And als it is ordained, that the actes and statutes maid upon the in-bringing of bulzeon within the realme, and als the keiping of money within the realme, be observed and keiped, under richt fair and heavie paines, and richts swa uther statutes maid for keiping of the famin, that it pas not out-with the realme. *Item*, It is ordained, that unto the time it be advised be the wisest of the realme, and them that understandis them best therein, depute thereto, and at great lasour, as effeiris, to dispone the money as fall be seen maist speedefull for the profite of the realme, that in the meane time fra this foorth the *Scottis* money, that is to say, the *demy*, the *lyon*, the groate of the crowne, and the groate of the *Floure-de-luce*, and the small penny, and the farding fall have the famin course that they had before the first proclamation maid in parliament in the moneth of October; that is to say, the *demy* and the *lyon* ten shillings; the groate of the crowne twelve pennies; the *Floure-de-luce* sex pennies and a halfe penny; and for the money of uther realmes to draw it within the realme, they ordained it to have course; the *Englisb* noble of the *rose*, and the auld *Edwarde*, keipand pace for twentie-aucht shillings; the noble of *Henry* twentie-four shillings; the *lew* fourteene shillings; the *French* crowne eleven shillings; the *salute* and the *ryder* till have course as they zeid before; and the auld *Englisb* groate threttene pennies; and the new *Englisb* groate elleven pennies; the *Englisb* penny three pennies; the spurred groate threttene pennies; and the *Scottis* pennies till have course as they had of before; and of the fardinges to take twa shillings in the pund. And attour it is ordained, that gif ony man has maid ony obligations or contractes sen the laste parliament, or lent, or boucht, or fauld

fauld sen the said time, they fall paye with sik like money, and sik like value as it had course in the time quhen they maid their contract, borrowed or lent, bocht or fauld; and this priviledge till indure to them quhill the feast of Lamb-mes nixt to come, and na langer for their payment, and to outred their selfe.

Cap. 41. That na deniers of France, cortes nor mailzies be tane, nor brocht hame.

Item, It is statute and ordained, that there be na deniers of France, mailzies, cortes, mites, nor nane uther counterfaictes of black money, be tane in payment in this realme, bot our foveraine Lord's awin black money, stricken and prented be his cuinzeoures, under the paine of death; and that na maner of person bring into this realme any strang black money of other realmes, or counterfit the King's money, under the paine of death, as said is: And attour in time cumming, that na man take in payment, nor offer in payment, any black money, bot of our foveraine Lordis awn cuinzie; for quha that they be founden with fal be debitour for them.

Parl. 5. at
Edinburgh,
Nov. 23.
1469.

Cap. 47. Anent the money, and crying down of the allayed groate to sex pennies.

Item, As tuitching the mater of the money, sen the mater is greate and tuitchis the haill bodie of the realme in great nearenesse, and that the Lordes here present cannot hastily be advised to take a final determination thereof, it is statute and ordained, that the money have course as it dois now unto the continuation of this parliament; and the Lords that fall have power in all uther maters for the commoun gude of the realme at that time, to advise, determine, and conclude upon the said mater of the money that now runnis. And in likewise, gif it be seene speedeful to make innovation of any new money, outhir gold or silver, the saidis Lordis fall have power to advise and conclude thereupon: And as anentis the new allayed groate of seven pennies, it is ordained be our foveraine Lord, that fra thine foorth it have course for sex pennies, and the halfe groate of the famin for three pennies; and the cuinzie and course thereof to be continued, quhill the continuation of the next parliament.

Parl. 6. at
Edinburgh,
May 6.
1471.

Cap. 51. Of money and bulzieon.

Item, Anent the matter of money, and in-bringing of bulzieon, it is statute and ordained, that the actes and statutes maid of before, anent the in-bringing of bulzieon,

Parl. 7. at
Edinburgh,
May 9.
1474.

fall be observed and keiped; that is to say, of ilk serplaith twa ounce of burnt silver, and of uther gudes effeirand thereto; of the last of hides, foure ounce, and of the last of salmond, twa ounce, and of claith and uther gudes, with this addition, that the customers fall, or they give the cockquet to ony schip, take fouertie and borrowes of ilk a merchand, for the hame-bringing of bulzieon, as said is, and fall zeirly make compt thereof in the checker; and gif the customers failzie in the taking of the faide fouretie, they to be punished therefore, and deprived of their office for ever; and quhat merchand that failzie herein, to pay ten pounce to the King. And because the mater of money is richt subtile and greate, and may not richt hastily be set, it is thocht speedefull, that the three estaites commit their power to certaine wise discreet persones, to the number of ten or twelve, to advise and set the course of the money, and to devise newe money at they thinke it maist expedient.

Cap. 65. Anent the in-bringing of bulzieon.

Parl. 8. at
Edinburgh,
Nov. 20.
1475.

Item, As anent the money, because the Lordes understandis, that the pretermittung and fleuth that hes bene in the execution of the actes maid for the in-bringing of bulzieon in the realme, and als the searching and keiping of the money fra passing furth of the realme, hes caused the great scantnesse of it that is now of the money throw all the land; that therefore our soveraine Lord fall zit cause the actes and statutes maid of before, baith in the in-bringing of bulzieon, and keiping of the money, be scharpely put to execution; and that the breakers thereof be punished, after the forme of the actes made thereupon of before: And that the King now depute true and abill persones to be searchoures in time to cum, that will and may do diligence for the halding in of the money, as is statute of before; and that the merchandes fall have for ilk ounce of brunt silver that he bringis hame to the cuinziers twelve shillings, and the cuinzieour of that burnt silver to make twelve groates of the ounce of the famin prent that the new groate is now, and of the new finance of the new *Englisb* groate; and that there be ane penny and ane half penny of silver maid of the famin finance, according to the new groate, and that penny to have course for three pennies.

Cap. 66. That nouter silver nor gold be put to the fyre.

Item, Because it is weill knawen, that all cunzied money, baith silver and gold, put to the fire to be maid bulzieon to uther new money, is minished, wasted, and destroyed in the translation be the fyre, incurris great skaith in hurt of the King and all his lieges, and suld not be suffered in time no cum; it is therefore statute and ordained, that fra thine forth nouter silver nor gold that bearis prent and forme of cuinzie, that

it be in any wise molten or put to the fire be the King's cuinzeoures, or be gold-smithes to any warke, without special licence or charge of the King; bot all gold and silver that is cunzied and has prent, be observed and halden haill to pas amangst the Kingis lieges, as he ordained it to have cours.

Cap. 68. That the money and gold be cryed up higher.

Item, It is statute and ordained, for the great scantnes and want of gold that is within the realme, throw having out of the famin, because it standis heir in a lower price then it does in uther cuntries; it is statute and ordained, that the gold have course in time to cum in this wise; that is to say, the *rose* noble to xxxv shillings, the *Henry* noble to xxxj shillings, the *angell* to xxij shillings, the *French* crowne to xij shillings iiij pennies, the *demy* to xij shillings iiij pennies, the *Scottis* crowne to xij shillings, the *salute* to xv shillings sex pennies, the *lew* to xvij shillings sex pennies, the *ryder* to fyfteen shillings sex pennies, and all uther gold to pafse after the fines and weicht, and at the pleafance of the giver and the taker; and that all silver money have course fik-like in time to cum, as it hes this day.

Cap. 93. Of the money; the warden's office; of bulzieon.

Item, It is statute and ordained be our foveraine Lord and his three estaites in this present parliament, that a fine penny of gold be stricken of the wecht and finnes of the *rose* noble, and a penny of silver to be equal in finnes to the auld *English* groate, and ten of them to make ane ounce of silver, and to have course and pafse for fyfteen pennies; and there fall be alwa ane halfe groate of the famin, and the said penny of gold to have course and pas for threttie of the said groates; and ane uther penny of gold to be of the famin prent, and to have course for xx of the said groates; and the thrid penny of gold to have passage for x of the said groates; and the said penny of golde to have fik prent and circumscription as fall be advifed be the Kingis Hieneffe; and all uther money to be conformed equally thereafter; and that our foveraine Lord fall limit a wise man, that hes knowledge in the money to be wardene thereof, and to examine and affaie the finnes of the said gold and silver, after the forme and rule maide in parliaments before, the wardene and the cuinzioures havand fik like fees for their laboures, as they had in our foveraine Lordis fathers and grandfchirs times, and fik-like profite to cum to the Kingis Hieneffe of the cuinzie; and for the inbringing of bulzieon, the merchandes fall, for the gud of the realme, bring in of ilk serplaith of wool, skin, hydes, and claith, and of ilk last of salmond effeirand thereto, foure ounce of burnt silver; and they fall have for ilk ounce ten of the said groates.

Parl. 13. at
Edinburgh,
Februar 24.
1483.

Capl. 97. The crying downe of the new plackes.

Our soveraine Lord, of his special grace, and at the request and desire of the Lords of the three estaites in his parliament, havand consideration of the great distres that now proceedis amangst his lieges in default of victualles and all uther merchandice and gudes that is put to derth, and raised and put to exceedand price, and halden and abstracted fra mercats, throw occasion of great quantitie of false counterfeit money, plackes, stricken in cuinzie of lait be false cuinzeoures, not allanerly within this realm, but als out-with the realme sa subtilie, and in sik forme of mettle, that it is unpossibile to discern and knaw the trew fra the fals; that therefore his Hienes moved of pietie, and of his grace, as said is, and for safety of his people, eschewing of dearth, and mony uthers inconvenients, hes ordained to cease the course and passage of all the new plackes last cuinzied, and gar put the samin to the fire, and of the substance that may be fined of the samin, to gar make ane new penny of fine silver, like the fourteene penny groate ordained of before, quhilk is of fines to the *Englisb* groate, and ten of them to make ane ounce. And in part of relieving of his people, that they fall not tme all the summes that they have of the saidis plackes, his Hienes hes caused *Thomas Tod* and *Alexander Lewingstoun* to receive, grant, and take upon them all plackes, baith trew and fals, that is within his realme, fra quhatsumever persones that will bring or fend them to the saidis *Thomas* and *Alexander*, betwixt this and the last day of May *inclusive*, and to give therefore ij pennies for ilk placke, that is to say, a xiv d. groate for seven of the said plackes, or ony uther payment that will impleis the partie receivand: And the saidis *Thomas* and *Alexander* shall find fourtie to the persones that they receive the money fra to make them payment, as said is, gif fourtie be desired of them: And that the latter payment fall be maid to all persons be the last day of September nixt to cum.

No. VIII.

JAMES IV.

Cap. 2. That a fine penny of gold, and ane uther of silver be stricken; of the wardens of the cuinzie.

Item, It is statute and ordained be our soveraine Lord and his three estaites in this present parliament, that a fine penny of gold be stricken, to be of weicht and fines to the

Parl. 1. at
Edinburgh,
Oct. 6,
1488.

the *rose* noble, and ane penny of silver to be equal to the auld *Engliſh* groate, and ten of them to make an ounce of silver, and to have courſe and gang for fourteene pennies, and that there ſhall be ane halfe groate of the ſamin; and the ſaid penny of gold to have paſſage and gang for threttie of the ſaidis groates; and ane uther penny of gold to have courſe and gang for twentie of the ſaidis groates of the ſamin prent; and the third penny of gold to have paſſage for ten of the ſaidis groates of the ſamin prent; and the ſaidis pennies of gold and ſilver to have ſik prent and circumscription as ſhall be adviſed be the Kingis Hienefſe; and all uther money to be equally conformed thereto: And our ſoveraine Lord ſhall limit ane cuinzeoure thereto, as *Alexander Livingſtoun*, and a wiſe and leill man, that has knowledge in the money, to be warden thereof; that is to ſay, *James of Creichtoun* of *Ruchvendaun*, for the ſpace of a zier, to examine and eſſay the ſines of the ſaid gold and ſilver, after the forme and rule maid in the parliament of before; the ſaidis wardene and cuinzioures havand ſiklike fee for their laboures as they had in the time of our ſoveraine Lordis progenitoures, and ſiklike profits to cum to the Kingis Hienefſe for the ſaid cuinzie: And as for the in-bringing of bulzieon, the merchandes ſhall, for the gude of the realme, bring of ilk ſerplaith of wooll, ilk laſte of ſalmonde, ilk foure hundreth claith, four ounce of brunt ſilver, of ilk laſte of hydes ſex ounce, ilk laſte of hering twa ounce, and ſiklike of all uther gudes that payis cuſtome to the King; and the merchandes thereof ſhall bring bulzieon effeirand thereto: And attour, the merchandes that bringis hame the ſaid bulzieon, quhilkis ſhall be of the ſines aforeſaid, ſhall have of the ſaid cuinzie, and to be payd by the wardene, twelve ſhillings for ilk ounce; and the ſaid wardene ſhall furniſh the cuinziour of bulzieon, and the irons to be put in keiping, and to receive it that is cuinzied to the changeour thereof, and pay the merchandes for the ſaid bulzieon, and to take an aſſay of gold and ſilver that ſhall be ſo cuinzied, as is aforeſaid, to be keiped and examined zierly at the checker, and there to be maid compt of ſa many ounces as is cuinzied in the zeir, baith of gold and ſilver; and the customers, at their compts making, to be charged with ſa many ounces, and utheris gudes, as is abone written in the ſamin forme; and to be diſcharged of ſa farre, as they deliver to the ſaid wardene and cuinzioures; and that all merchandes that beis foundin culpable in the breaking of this ſtatute, ſhall pay to our ſoveraine Lorde the double availe of the ſaid ounces of bulzieon, according to the ſerplaith and gudes abone written; and that all uther money, gold and ſilver, ſhall have courſe to the availe, as it is now.

Cap. 14. Anent the ſailing of merchands; of bulzion.

Anent the acte of ſailing of merchandes, quhilk hes bene maid of before, and that the ſamin act be now in time to cum obſerved and keiped be the merchandes, and in like-
wiſe

Parl. 2. at
Edinburgh,
Februar 15.
1489.

wife anent the inbringing of bulzieon, that the acte made thereupon be given and keiped in scharpe execution ; and that the auditoures of the checker, and all uthers in time to cum, take compt of the inbringing of bulzieon sen the time of our foveraine Lorde like as at mair length is conteined in uther actes maid thereupon ; and that the said compt be taken after the quantitie of the gudes that is cuming hame, and anent the failing of the said merchandes, &c.

Cap. 17. Of the money.

Item, Anent the article of the money, it is thocht expedient be the Lords of the articles, that there be ane trew substantialious man master of the cuinzie, quhilk fall forge money and cuinzie to serve the Kingis lieges ; and that cuinzie fall be in this manner, that is for to say, a groat till have course and gang for fourteene pennies, and ten of them to wey ane ounce, and to be of the famin fines as the Edwarde groate of *England*, and that the said cuinzieour fall give and pay for the ounce of brunt silver eleven shillinges sex pennies to be given, and for *Paris* silver, and the silver warke of *Bruges* siklike ; and as for the silver warke of this realme quhilk is brocht to the cuinzie, that is not fa fine, the said cuinzeour fall give and delevir therefore the very availe to the awner of the said silver, and fa-meikle as it is war then *Paris* warke, or silver warke of *Bruges*, to be defaultked and rebaited of the price of the said silver ; and gif the said cuinzieour and the feller of the said warke cannot agrie of the price, that there fall be twa trew goldsmiths fworn be their great aiths to see examine the said silver warke, and the valour thereof, and to declare what it is woorth ilke ounce ; of the quhilk modification and price, baith the cuinzieour, awner, and feller of the said silver fall stand content : And to have knowlege that the said cuinzie be keiped in weicht and fines with the said Edwarde groate, this said cuinzieour fall have a signe and taiken maid in the prenting, havand difference fra the first cunzie : And gif any of the new groates be foundin war in weicht and fines nor the Edwarde groate, the cuinzieour to be punished therefore, and tine his life and gudes ; and that to be examined and seene at the next parliament, and sooner gif it pleasis the King. And because it is meaned to our foveraine Lorde, that his gold and silver cuinzied in his realme, is be ignorant perfones refused, quhen the said gold or silver has cracke or flaw, or be folded, it is ordained, that the said gold and silver fall be received be all his lieges ; so that it keip all the wecht, and be gude trew mettel, suppose it be with cracke or flaw, or folded, as said is, in all times to cum.

Cap. 37. Of refusing of gold that is cracked-

Item, It is statute and ordained, that because it was statute in the last parliament that all gold that held wecht and fines sulde be tane in payment; and notwithstanding the statute foresaid, they refuse to take gold that is cracked: That therefore it is statute and ordained, that all sik gold be taken without refuse, and quha sa dois in the contrair fall tyme the availe of the penny be him refused in this wise, that quhair the said gold beis given for debtes, the refuser fall tyme the penny be him refused, and that fall be ane sufficient acquittance to the profferer of the said debt; and gif it be given for gudes to be bocht, the refuser fall tyme the avail of the penney that he refused for the said gudes.

Parl. 3.
May 18.
1491.

Cap. 40. The trouble of the money and it be cracked.

Item, Anent the trouble and debait that is amangst our soveraine Lordis lieges, of the refusing of the money for the crackes and flaws being in the gold or the silver, quhilk is sufficient of fines, and of our soveraine Lordis prent, and for the diversitie of divers cuinzies of silver stricken be divers cuinzieours, the said silver and groates beand sufficient of fines, beand prent of our soveraine Lordis straik; it is be the advise of the Lordis of the articles charged and commanded be our soveraine Lorde and the estates of the parliament, that all the Kingis lieges of his realme, but impediment receive and take the said money, gold and silver, as said is, for ony merchandice or victualles, or uther thing being to sell; notwithstanding the diversitie of prentes of the straik of findry cuinzeours, alsweill the strike of *Gilbert Fish*, quhilk the commoun people callis *Berwick-groates*, as of umquhile *Lewingstoun* and *John Curroure*; and gif ony person or persones refusis the samin, contrair the statutes maid thereupon in the last parliament: The haver of the said money fall cum to the officiares or baillies of the town, and schaw the said money, quhilk beand gud and sufficient, the officiares fall gar him have the merchandice or penny-worthes fra the person that refusis the said money; and sa meikle of gude money as he refusis, the seller fall tyme to be the Kingis escheit, and deliver the penny-worthes to the byer: And gif the money that was offered, gold or silver, be false cuinzie and evil stuffe, sene and understandin be the officiares of the towne, be the advise of the men havand knowledge of the money, the saidis officiares fal clip and breake the said false money and cuinzie of evil stuffe, gold and silver, swa that it make na mair trouble nor dis-friendship amangst the Kingis lieges, and deliver the samin clipped money againe to the awner.

Parl. 4. at
Edinburgh,
June 26.
1493.

Cap. 41.

Cap. 41. That strangers merchandes that cummis with schippes, cum to the principal town; they suld pay custome, and carry na money away.

Part of this act:—And the said hoast fall give compt to the Kingis officiares and customers quhat gudes he has foorth, effeiring to the quantitie of gudes that he entered, sa that it fall be clearly understandin, that he have away merchandice and na money; and gif ony beis foundin breaking this statute, takand the money away, all the said money and his uther gudes fall be the burgesfes escheit; and that the Kingis Hieneffe depute searchoures thereto, quhilkis fall searche the famin as they will stand therefore to his Hieneffe, and his estaites.

Cap. 55. Of the money and bulzieon.

Parl. 5. at
Edinburgh,
June 13.
1494.

Item, It is statutte and ordained, that our foveraine Lord, with advise of his councill, ordaine and statute ane famous and wise man that is expert, and understandis the manner and fashon of cuinzies to be maister of the money, and anent the stricking thereof, the fines and the cours, and anent the inbringing of bulzieon, and searching to be maid of the famin, and of the out-passing thereof off the realme; that the statutes and actes maid thereupon of before be keiped; and that this maister of money and searchoures have upon them the charge of causing and solisting of the saidis actes to be put to execution; and gif they be noted of in-diligence or sleuth therein, that they be punished be the Kingis gude grace, and his Lordes of council, according to their trespassse, and to be deprived of their offices, and uthers put in their places; and the customers of burrowes make compt at this present checker, and in all times to cum, and of the inbringing of bulzieon, according to the quantitie of their merchandice past forth of the realme, after the forme of the faide actes; and that the maister of the money and cuinzieoures under him, pay to the merchandes for the said bulzieon, or to ony uther persones, that will sell them fine stufte to cuinzie, the prices contained in the said actes, and na lese, under the paine of prisioning of their persons, and deprivation of their offices.

Cap. 63. Of the kieping of money within the realme.

Parl. 6. at
Edinburgh,
March 11.
1503.

Item, As to the taking of gold or silver foorth of the realme, it is advised, statute, and ordained, that the actes and statutes maid of before, for the halding of money within the realme, be put to dew execution, with this addition, that it fall be ane poynt of dittay upon the takers foorth of the famin; and als, that the Kingis Hieneffe depute

depute certain searcheours in ever-ilk town quhilk hes ane port, the quilkis searcheours fall have power to searck the faillers and passers foorth of the realme, for having foorth of money, quhat-sum-ever person be he, spiritual or temporal; and he fall have of his fees the fourth part of the money that is taken be him, he bringand the other three partes to the King; and that na perones, nouthir spiritual nor temporal, have mair money foorth of the realme but fourtie shillings, of the quilkis he has licence be uther actes of before, under the paine of escheit.

Cap. 97. That all money have course in the realme, it being cracked or flawed.

Item, It is statute and ordained, because there is and hes bene great difference and refuse in the taking of money havand course in the realme, it beand outhir cracked or flawed; therefore, that in time to cum na manner of person or perones refuse to take for their merchandice ony money, silver, or gold, it havand course in this realme, notwithstanding it beand outhir cracked or flawed, with certification, that quha dois in the contrair fall tine the silver that they refuse, to be eschiet to the King, and the byer to have the stufte that he suld have coft with the said money.

No. IX.

JAMES V.

Cap. 99. That nathing be taken for quhiffelling of gold.

Alfwa, Anentis the Article makand mention, that the crowne of the funne is commounlie refused within this realme, it wantand ane graine of the weicht, how-be-it the famin hes passage in uther countries, and specially in the realme of *France*, it wayand the crowne of the King; therefore it is thocht expedient, for the commoun weill, that na maner of person within this realme refuse to take the said crowne of weicht in payment, or for change of uther money, after the forme of the Kingis grace proclamation, suppose the famin want ane graine allanerlie, under the paine to be called and accused as breakers of the said act of parliament. And because findrie perones havand quhite money will not change for gold, but takis therefore twelve pennies, or mair for quhiffelling of the famin, in high contemptioun of our soveraine Lord and his authoritie;

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herefore

Parl. 7. at
Edinburgh,
March 14.
1540.

herefore it is statute and ordained, that all maner of persones havand quhite money that they reddelie change all manner of gold, conteined in our soveraine Lordis cry, of the prices conteined in the samin, without taking of ony maner of money therefore, under the paine forefaide, and to be accused as oppressours of our soveraine Lordis lieges; and that na maner of man take upon hande for to wrong the crowne of weicht, or any uther gold of weicht, throw pretence of this act, under the paine to be accused and punished, as falsers of the Kingis grace money, conform to the commoun law and statutes of the realme.

Cap. 108. Anent furth-having of money of the realme.

Item, Our soveraine Lorde, with advise of the three estaites of parliament, ratifies and appreives the actes and statutes maid of before, anent the furth-having of money furth of the realme, be prelates, kirk-men, and uthers, in furnishing of their expeditions and businesse, bot that the finance thereof be maid be merchandes.

Cap. 124. Of them that counterfaietis the Kingis money.

Item, For sa meikle as diverse wicked evil-advised persons feinzie and counterfaietis our soveraine Lordis money, quhilk may returne to the greate damage of this realme, without remeid bee provided therefore in time; therefore it is statute and ordained, that all provestes, alder-men, baillies, and officiares of burrowes, searh and seeke upon all mercat daies, and uther times necessar, all persones that can be apprehended havand false money, or counterfaietis the Kingis irons for cuinzie, and bring or send them to our soveraine Lordis justice, to be justified for their demerites, after the forme of the lawes of the realme maid upon false cuinzeoures.

No. X.

QUEEN MARY, Q. MARY DOWAGER, and REGENT.

Cap. 37. Of reversiones containand tailzied gold and silver.

Parl. 6. at
Edinburgh,
June 20.
1555.

Part of this act :—Therefore it is devised, statute, and ordained, anent all reversiones, beirand and containand gold and silver, or other of them, of certaine special valour and price or cuinzie, that gif sik gold and silver cannot be had nor gotten within the realme,
the

the havers of thay reversiones may redeeme the lands specified therein, be verteu of their faidis reversions givand gold and silver, havand course for the time, beand of the same valour, weicht and fines, as the gold and silver specified in the faidis reversiones, conforme to the commoun law: And this act to be extended to all and quhat-sum-ever reversiones by-gane and to cum.

Cap. 69. Anentis the carying and having of gold and silver furth of the realme.

Item, The Queenis Majestie, with the advise of the three estautes in this present parliament, hes ratified and apprieved, and ratifies and apprievis, all actes maid of before be her Hienesse predecessoures, anentis the carying and away taking of gold and silver foorth of this realme in all poyntes, with this addition, that na maner of person nor persones pretend, or take upon hand to take away or cary foorth of this realme, onie gold or silver, in onie time hereafter, under the paine of escheting the famin, and of all the remanent of [their moveable gudes that dois in the contrair: And for observing hereof, and tryal to be had thereupon, sick-like ordainis, that quhat-sum-ever person or persones that will cum, reveale, and schaw the famin, and give up their names that offendis this law and act, that person or persones fall have the fourth parte of the faide golde and silver, and remanent of their moveable gudes, the famin being tryed by their revealing: And in case the revealer be partener of the away-taking, and carying of the said gold and silver foorth of this realme, in that case he fall be free of all paines, dangers, and perrel that he may in-cur be this act, and fall have for his reward, as is before rehearsed, like as he had been na partner thereof; and this acte for the space of five zeires to endure, providing that all merchandes and uthers passand foorth of this realme, according to the lawes of the famin, may have sa-meikle golde and silver allanerlie, as may be their necessair expenses, quhill they cum to the partes beyond sea quhair they have their necessair businesse ado.

Parl. 9. at
Edinburgh,
June 4.
1563.

Cap. 70. Anentis the hame bringing of false cuinzie, and using of the famin within this realme; and als anentis forgers and makers thereof within the famin.

Item, Our foveraine Ladie, with advise of the three estautes in this present parliament, has ratified and apprieved, and ratifies and appreives, all actes maid of before, touching the hame-bringing of false cuinzie of gold or silver, layed money or uther money quhat-sum-ever within this realme; and sik-like anentis the makers forgers of false

cuinzie within the famin, with this addition following, that quhat-sum-ever person or perfones that will cum, reveale, and declare the names of the hame-bringers of fik-like false cuinzie, outhir of golde or silver, or uthir layed money, or of the makers, forgers, and feinziers thereof within this realme, that that person or perfones fall have the halfe of the escheit of all his lands and gudes, moveable and unmoveable, of the said person or perfones, offenders of this present act and law, the famin being tryed be his revealing: And for the scharpe execution hereof, that gude attendance be given be the searchores and uthers officiares throw all the realme; and that the conservator in *Flanders* in likewise be advertised to make knowlege be had, gif onie fik false cuinzie cummis furth of thay partes to this realme.

N. B. See the act of privy council in Keith's History of Scotland, *folio*, appendix p. 118. which is with another act of council inserted at the beginning of this collection from the acts of parliament.

No. X.

JAMES VI.

Cap. 19. False cuinzie suld be clypped.

Parl. 1. at
Edinburgh,
Dec. 15.
1567.

Item, For-sa-meikle for the abolishing of great quantitie of false cunzie, quhairwith the commen weill of this realme is greatly troubled, to the heavie damage and skaith of the haill lieges thereof; therefoire it is devised, statute, and ordained be our soveraine Lorde, with advise of his Regent, and the three estautes of this present parliament, that certaine men of judgement, having understanding of cuinzie, be chosen and elected within everie burgh of this realme, quha being sworne thereto all summes of money fall be delivered in their presence, and quhair ever they apprehend, or finde any false money to clip the famin; and the deliverer to tyne the said false money, and the clipper to have ane penny of ilk pound for his labouris of the receiver of the money quhilk fall bee received. And to that effect, ordaines the provest and baillies, and all uthers officiares of burrowes, to make sufficient clipping-houses in fik places of their burgh as fall be sufficient for the premisses; and the personis quhom to they commit the charge, that they be abill to answer for their office in that behalfe.

Cap. 17.

Cap. 17. Quhat money suld be cunzied; layed-money suld not be cunziet without consent of the estaites; money suld not be melted.

Item, For-sa-meikle as the ordouring of the cunzie-hous, and forging of money within the realme, is ane mater of great importance to the haill lieges thereof, as may appeir bee divers actis maide in our soveraine Lordis predeceffouris parliaments of befor, and seeing the greate necessity now required for having gude and sufficient cunzie within the realme, seeing the gude silver, as Testones, and uther auld silver, is utterlie melted and destroyed, swa that the unce of silver is at double price that it wount to be at within thir late dayis, quhair-throw the realme is utterlie impoverished be evil cuinzie; therefore it is declared in this present parliament, that our soveraine Lorde, with advise of his Regent, may cause prent and cuinzie golde and silver of sik fynesse as uthers countreis does, to palse within this realme to the lieges of the famin; and that na prent nor cunzie of onie layed money be maid or cunziet in ony time cumming, but advise of the three estaites of parliament. And sik-like, our soveraine Lord, with advise of his Regent, and the three estaites foresaidis, ordainis, that na manner of gold nor silver, alreadie cunziet within this realme, bee melted, nor broken downe in the cunzie-houfe, or otherwise in anie time hereafter, under the paine of confiscation of the halfe of the gudes of the awner and melter, for the first fault; and gif the melter be not responfal, to punish his person at the discretion of the justice; and the second fault, confiscation of their haill gudis.

Cap. 106. (107.) Anent the cuinzie.

The Kingis Majestie, and his three estaites, considering how hurtfull and prejudicial the lait silver cuinzie (having course upon sa heich prices) is, and hes bene to the common weill of this realme, the same being occasion of great dearth, and of many uther inconveniencies; and now willing to have the same reduced to ane lower price, without losse of his Hieness subjects, or zit to the parteneris and takkes-men underwritten, quhilk they find cannot be done, gif the contract maid anent the same cuinzie be suffered to have further effect and execution; therefore his Majestie, with advise of the saidis estaites, and of the saidis takkes-men and parteners, they are to say, *Alexander Clerk of Balbirny, Provost of Edinburgh, William Naper of Wrichtes-houfes, Nichol Udwart, Henrie Nisbet, Richard Abircrummy, and Thomas Acheson*, upon consideration had be the order following, that they fall be na loissers, decernis and declaris be act of this present parliament, the said contract to be null and of nane availl, force, nor effect in all time cumming; and ordainis the saidis tackes-men, parteneris, cuinzeoures, and uthers officers, to desist from all stricking and cuinzeing of ony further of the said cuinzie in
ony

Parl. 7. at
Edinburgh
Oct. 24.
1581.

ony time hereafter. And declaris be the said act, that the saidis takkes-men and parteneris, and all uthers at their command, hes done nothing in the said mater of the lait cuinzie preceding the dait hereof, bot according to the will and minde of his Majestie and his saidis estaites, quhilk they ratifie and appreive, in sa farre as they have done, conforme to the said contract ay standand in effect quhill now, exonerand them theirow for now and ever; they being alwaies comptable and answerable for ony thing done be them in the said cuinzie, contrarious to the effect and meaning of the same contract, conforme to the tenour theirow. Attoure his Majestie be the same act, with the advise of the saidis estaites, revokis, cassis, and annullis for ever all assignations for payment of summes of money maid be his Hienes, upon the said takkes-men and parteneris, to any person or persones; and dischargis the Lordes of the secrete counsell and session, to direct ony letters, or charges upon or against them, or ony ane of them, and gif they do, declare the same be thir presents to be of nane avall, force, nor effect, notwithstanding ony decreetes given, or to be given, quhilk his Majestie with, advise of the saidis estaites, discharges *simpliciter*; ordaining them to have na further force, effect, nor execution in time cumming. And further, his Majesty, with advise of the saidis estaites, and consent alsua of the saidis takkes-men and parteneris, statutes and ordainis, that the said lait cuinzie, extending to twa hundreth eleven stane and ten pund weight of silver, fall be reduced and brocht in againe be them, to be cuinzied of new be his Hienes maister cuinzieour, betwixt and the ellevinth day of March next to cum, in ten shilling peeces of eleven pennie fine, containand foure in the ounce in this forme, that is to say, havand on the ane side the portrature of his Majestie's bodie, armed with ane crowne upon his head, and ane sword in his hand, with this circumscription, JACOBUS VI. DEI GRATIA, REX SCOTORUM; and on the other side, his Hienes armes in ane scheild, with ane crowne abone the same scheild, with the dait of the zier upon ane of the sides, with this circumscription, HONOR REGIS JUDICIUM DILIGIT. For in-bringing and reduction of quhilk money, the saidis takkes-men and parteners hes presentlie nominated and appointed *William Naper* and *Thomas Acheson* quhilkis fall remaine at Edinburgh to receive all the said cuinzie be the number and quantitie foresaid, fra his Hienes subjects, and deliver them uther money therefor, upon the same prices that they were given out for, betwixt and the said elleveinth day of March, unto the quhilk day they fall have course allanerlie; and being reserved, fall bring and deliver them to his Hienes maister cuinzeour, quha fall cuinzie them of new, in forme and maner abone mentioned, and thereafter deliver baith stocke and profite againe, in full recompense of their expences, charges, and travelles els sustained be the said cuinzie to sik as fall be appoynted in their names to receive the same. And the maister cuinzeour present and to cum, fall find the saidis takkes-men and parteneris sufficient caution and sovertie, acted in the buikes of counsell, for randerung unto them the stocke and profite of sik summes and weight, as they fall deliver unto him to
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the effect foresaid ; unto the quhilk time the saidis takkes-men and parteneris fall not be astricted to deliver ony silver to the saide maister cuinzeour, deduceand alwayis the fees and deuties of the wark-men and utheris ordinar officiaris of the cunzie-hous used and wount for their paines and laboures. And because the said reduction cannot weill take effect, without sum stock to mak the exchange, the saidis takkes-men and parteneris theirfoir fall have libertie, lyke as his Majestie with advise of the saidis estaites, be thir presentes, grantis them licence and libertie to strike and cause to be stricken and cuinzeit twentie stane wecht of silver, mair nor is els cuinzeit, in the money new devised, quhilk fall bee delivered to them again, after the same be past the irones, in maner foresaid, without deduction of onie profites, or uther deutie therefore, except the fees and deuties of the saidis wark-men and officiares used and wount. Attour, our soveraine Lord, with advise of his saidis three estaites, gives and grantis full freedome, licence, and libertie to his Hienes maister cuinzeour, to break down the present current money within this realme, of ellevin pennie fine, specially the thirtie, twentie, and ten schilling pieces and Testoones, and to cuinzie the same in the said new money devised at forty schillinges the unce, of ellevin pennie fyne, making his Hienes dew compt and reckoning of the profite thereof as apperteinis : For the quhilk the said maister cuinzeour, nor utheris the officiares of his Hienes cuinzie-hous, fall incurre na skaith nor danger in their persones, lands or guddes, notwithstanding onie actes, lawes, or constitutiones maid in the contrair, anent the quhilk his Hienes, with advise of his saidis estaites, dispensis.

(After Cap. 202. follows) Ratification of the act anent the bullion.

Our soveraine Lord, with advise of his estaites in this present parliament, ratifies and appreivis the actes maid alsfeweil be his Majestie's mast noble progenitoures, as als wa in his awin time, anent the hame-bringing of bullion : And to the effect that the mair diligence may be done for in-gaddering thereof, alswiell for byganis as in time cumming, the treasurer, his deputes, and uthers admitted to the cure thereof, to make compt and reckoning to the auditoures of the next checker, and siklike in time cumming.

Parl. 14. at
Edinburgh,
June 8.
1594.

Cap. 249. The prices of gold and silver ; of foreine cuinzie, and bulzeon.

Our soveraine Lorde and estaites of this present Parliament ratifies, apprievis, and consentis the act made at Dundie the 14th of May 1597, anent the downe crying of the silver, of quhilk the tenour followis : The quhilk day the Kingis Majestie, his nobilitie, counsell, and estaites, presentlie conveened, considdering the present scarcitie of cuinzed money now current within this realme, and the great dearth and exorbitant prices

Parl. 15. at
Edinburgh,
Dec. 19.
1597.

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quhairunto all sorts of golde and silver, alsweill foreine as of his Hieneffe awin cuinzie, as presentlie redacted, be the libertie quhilk all sortes and degrees of persones takis at their awin handes, in raising of the prices of all golde and silver at their pleasure, farre abone the just availle, prescribed in his Hieneffe laws, actes, and proclamations maid thereanent; be the quhilk forme of doing, and bee the unlauchfull transporting of the cuinzie at all times foorth of this realme, great disordoure and confusion hes bene interteined as is lykelie dalie to increafe, to the hurte of the common weill, and great contempt of his Hieneffe, and his authoritie, gif the lawes alreadie maid hereanent fall not bee put to deu executioun in all poyntes, according to the tenour thereof, with all convenient expedition. And therefore his Majestie, with advise of his saidis nobilitie, counsell, and estates foresaidis, has concluded and ordained, and bee their presentes ratifies and apprievis the lawes alreadie maid, anent the dischargeing of the daylie raising of the prices of gold and silver. And ordainis, that all and findrie persones, transgressours of the saidis lawes in raising of the saidis prices, fall be called, tryed, and punished therefore, with all extremitie. And forder, that his Hieneffe, with advise of his saidis nobilitie, counsell, and estates foresaidis, hes thocht meete to declare and make it manifest, that fra the 17th daye of May instant, the ounce of silver cuinzied in ten shilling peeces, and the uther smaller peeces of ellevin pennie fine, cuinzied according to the laste acte of parliament, fall stande at fiftie shillings, and the auld threttie shilling peeces, being of the like weicht and finesse, at the same price, and the new threttie shilling peeces, being three quarters of ane ounce, at threttie-seven shillings sex pennies, and the aulde and new twentie and ten shilling peeces according thereto *pro rata*, and the ounce of golde, of twentie-twa carrets fine, being his Hieneffe awin cuinzie, of five pounce and fiftie shilling peeces, fell alswa stande at threttie pounce the ounce. And forder, that the speses of money, and finesse thereof, to witt, of ellevin pennie fine in silver, and twentie-twa carrette fine in gold fall be cuinzied, and have course hereafter, conforme to the actes of parliamente maid thereanent; and that all merchandes, or utheris persones, transporters of the same foorth of this realme, be tryed and punished according to the saidis lawes and actes foresaidis; and sik-like, that na foreine cuinzie of gold or silver fall have course amangst his Hieneffe lieges hereafter, bot be haltlie inbrocht to serve as bulzieon to his Majesties cuinzie-houise; and all gold, silver, or uther cuinzie, quhilk fall be brocht within this realme hereafter, quhair-unto his Hieneffe subjects ar astricted to bring in bee his Majesties laws as bulzieon, the ounce thereof being of twelve denieres, or being bassier, and supplied bee compt and quantitie to be woorth twelve dencires; the merchandes in-bringers thereof fall have ane ounce of his Hieneffe awin cuinzie of ellevin denieres for evrie ounce of bulzieon brouht in maner foresaide, and of all foreine cuinzie that they fall voluntarlie bring in to the cuinzie-houise of the saide ordinar bulzieon, that there be onlie the threttie pennie thereof reteined to his Majesties profite. And alswa ordainis, that all the saide lieges conform themselves

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in this mater of cuinzie, to the will, declaration, and determination of his Majestie, his nobilitie, counsell, and estaies foresaid; and on na-ways take upon hande to breake, or contraveene the famin in ony part, as they will answere to his Hienesse, upon their obedience, at their uttermaist charge and perrell, and under the paines prescribed in his Hienesse lawes to be execute upon them without favour. And to this effect, that the Thesaurar and his deputies, insist and seeke the execution of the paines and punishments prescribed in the saidis lawes against the contraveeners thereof, with all rigour and extremitie, as they will answere to his Hienesse, upon their office and obedience; and that the general maister cuinzieour, warder, counter warder, maister cuinzieour, assayer, sinker, meltare, forger, and all uther officiares of his Hienes cuinzie-house, proceede to the cuinzieing, stricking, and forging of new cuinzie, according to the lawes alreadie maid, and this present acte and ordinance, as they will answere to his Hienesse upon their offices: And to the effect his Majesties subjects may be resolved of the prices of all golde and silver to be brocht be them within this realme, and quhilk the maister cuinzieour shall be astricted to paye to them, conforme to the tenour of thir presents, he shall be astricted to have openlie affixed in his house of exchange ane authentick table, to be maid be his Hienesse commissioners, appoynted to that effect, containand the particular price of all spesies of foreine gold and silver, usuallie in-brocht within this cuntrie, according to the availe, weicht and fines thereof; and the clerk of his Hienesse register cause imprint thir presents, and oll uther acts maid concerning the cuinzie, customes, and bulzeion, quhair throw his Hienesse subjectes pretend na ignorance thereof; quhilk acte abone written our said soveraine Lord, with advise of the saidis estaies in parliament, ratifies, apprievis, and confirmis in all poyntes, after the tenour thereof; and decernis and declaris the famin to have strength, force, and effect of an law and acte of parliament in all time coming.

Cap. 9. Act anent cunye and bullion.

Our soveraigne Lord and estaies of parliament, having at length reasoned anent the state of the cunye, as the same is presently current within this realme, declares that in this present parliament they will on no wyse alter the fynnes nor prices of the cunye, either of gould or silver, but that the same have free passage and course hereafter as it presently gives. And because his Majesties estaies understands that there is great scairfitie of cunye for the tyme within this realme, therefore hes given power and commission to the Lords of his Highnes secrete counsal, for ordour taking anent the hame-bringing of bulyeon for furnishing of the cunye-house, and discharging the transporting and away taking of gould, silver, and uther forbidden geare, under the paine of punishing of their bodies and goods, according to the discretion of the saids commissioners, whereby the cuntrie may be furnished with abundance of cunye of sik fynnes and pryces as the famin presentlie gives, and hes passage within this realme: And these presents to be published to all our soveraigne Lords lieges.

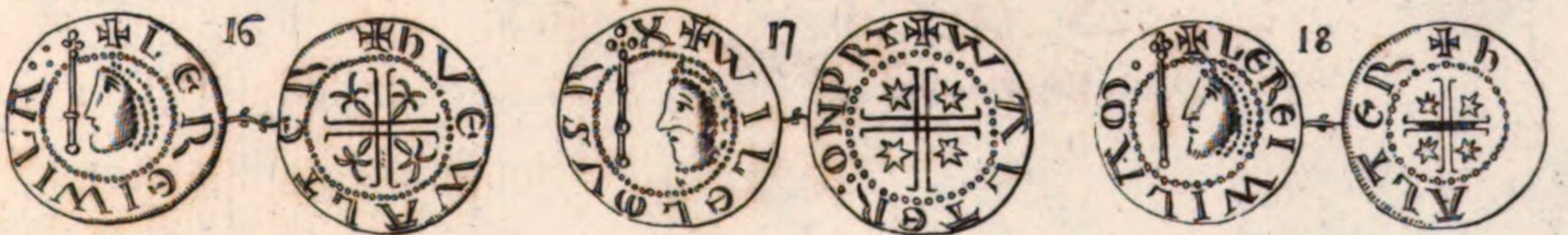
Parl. 16. at
Edinburgh,
Nov. 15.
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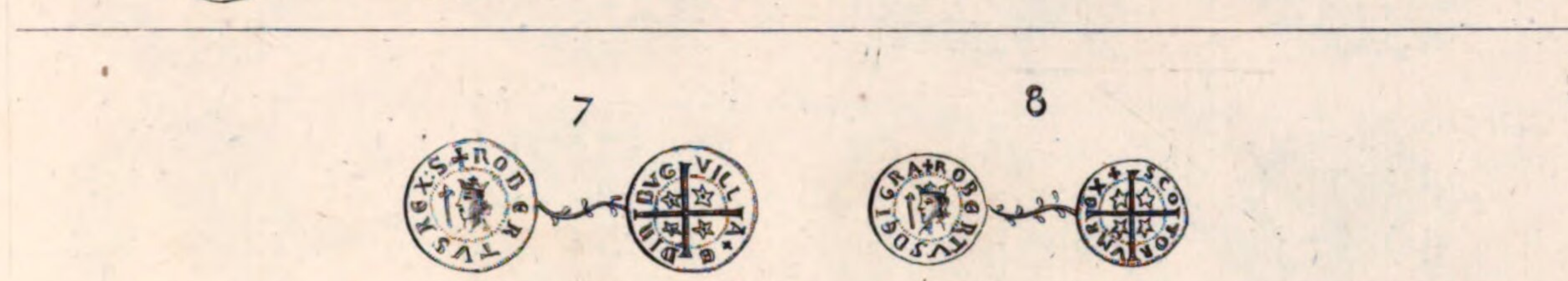
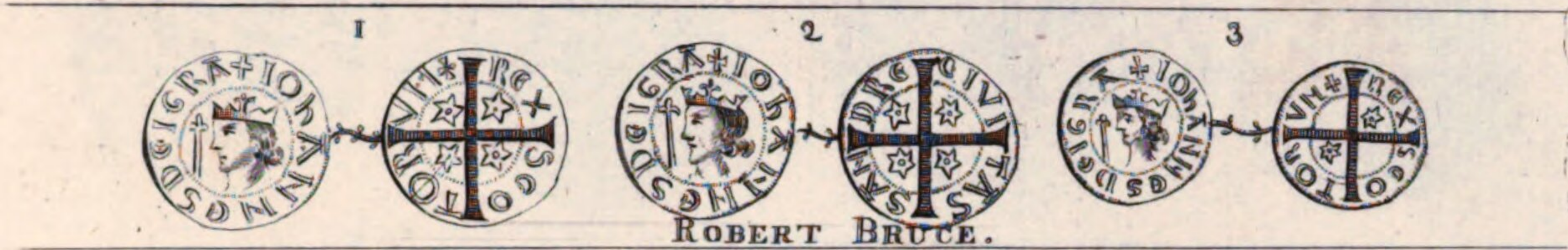
F I N I S.

in this matter of currency to the will, discretion, and determination of his Majesty, his nobility, council, and officers thereof; and on no ways take upon hands to break, or contravene the same in any part, as they will answer to his Majesty, upon their obedience, at their utmost charge and peril; and under the pains provided in his Majesty's laws to be executed upon them without favour. And to this effect, that the Treasurer and his deputies, shall and shall make the execution of the pains and punishments prescribed in the said laws against the contraventions thereof, with all rigour and exactness, as they will answer to his Majesty, upon their office and obedience; and that the general master coinage, warden, counter, master, master coinage, assayer, his clerks, and all other officers of his Majesty's coinage, shall proceed to the melting, striking, and forging of new coins, according to the laws already made, and this present act and ordinance, as they will answer to his Majesty upon their office. And to the effect, his Majesty's subjects may be relieved of the prices of all gold and silver to be brought to them within this realm, and upon the master coinage, he shall be obliged to pay to them, conformable to the tenor of this present act, to be allowed to have openly melted in his house or exchange and authentic table, to be made by his Majesty's commission, appointed to that effect, contained the particular price of all pieces of foreign gold and silver, whether in plate or otherwise, as according to the value, weight and assay thereof; and the clerk of his Majesty's register shall register this present act, and all other acts made concerning the coinage, and shall publish, publish, publish his Majesty's subjects be informed thereof; and shall also show written on this foreign gold, with advice of the said clerk in public, under the great seal, and countersigned by all ministers, after the tenor thereof; and shall also show the same to have strength, force, and effect of an act and ordinance of parliament in all time coming.

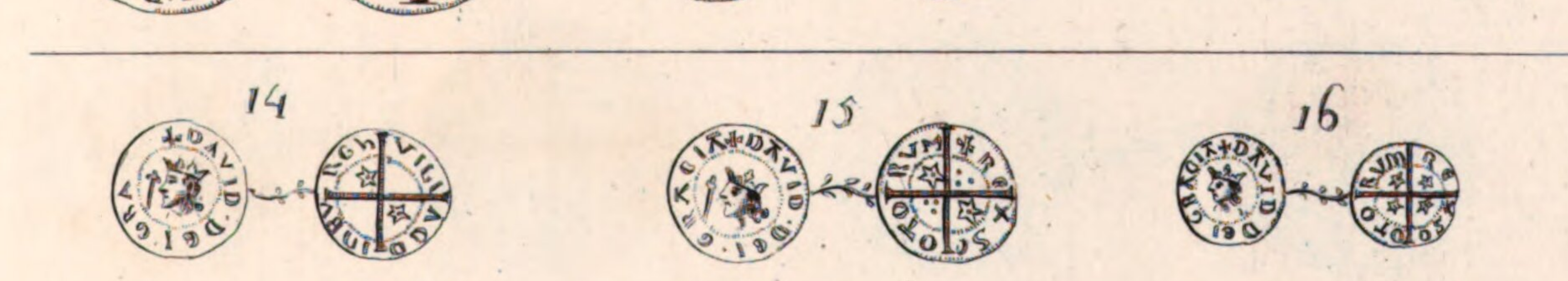
Cap. 9. All manner of coinage and bullion.

Our Sovereign Lord and officers of parliament, having at length resolved upon the state of the coinage, as the same is presently carried within this realm, declare that in this present parliament they will on no ways alter the same nor prices of the coinage, either of gold or silver, but that the same have free passage and course hereafter as it presently lieth. And because his Majesty's officers understand that there is great trouble of charge for the time within this realm, therefore he has given power and authority to the lords of his Majesty's council, for and to taking upon the melting and striking of foreign gold and silver, and other foreign gold, under the pains of death, and every striking of gold, silver, and other foreign gold, under the pains of death, and every striking of gold and silver, according to the direction of the said commission, which the contents may be amended with abundance of charge of the same and shall be the same as the said commission, and the passage within this realm: And these contents to be published to all our Sovereign Lord's Highness.





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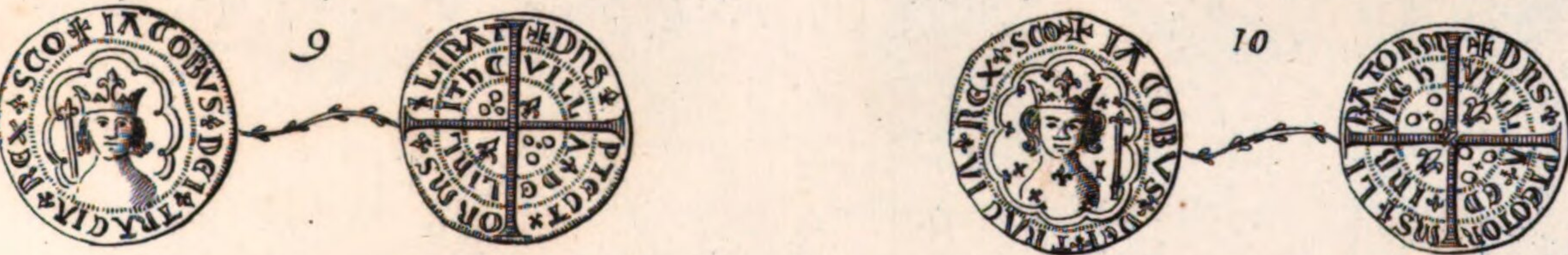
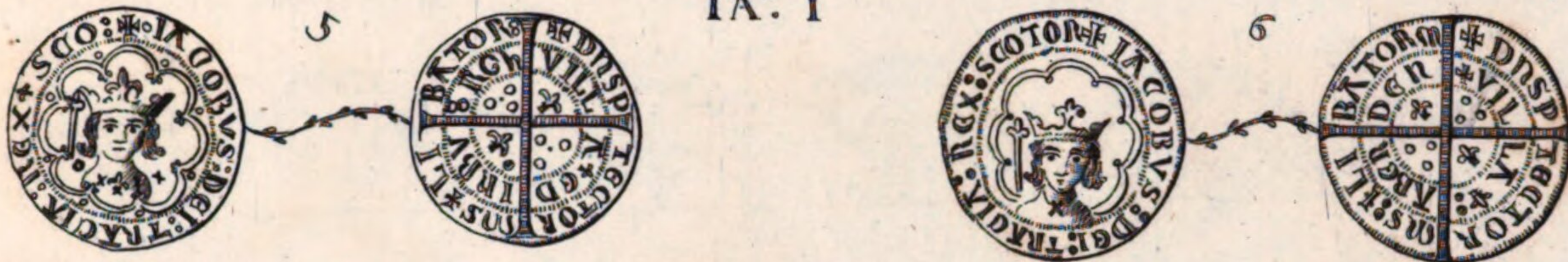


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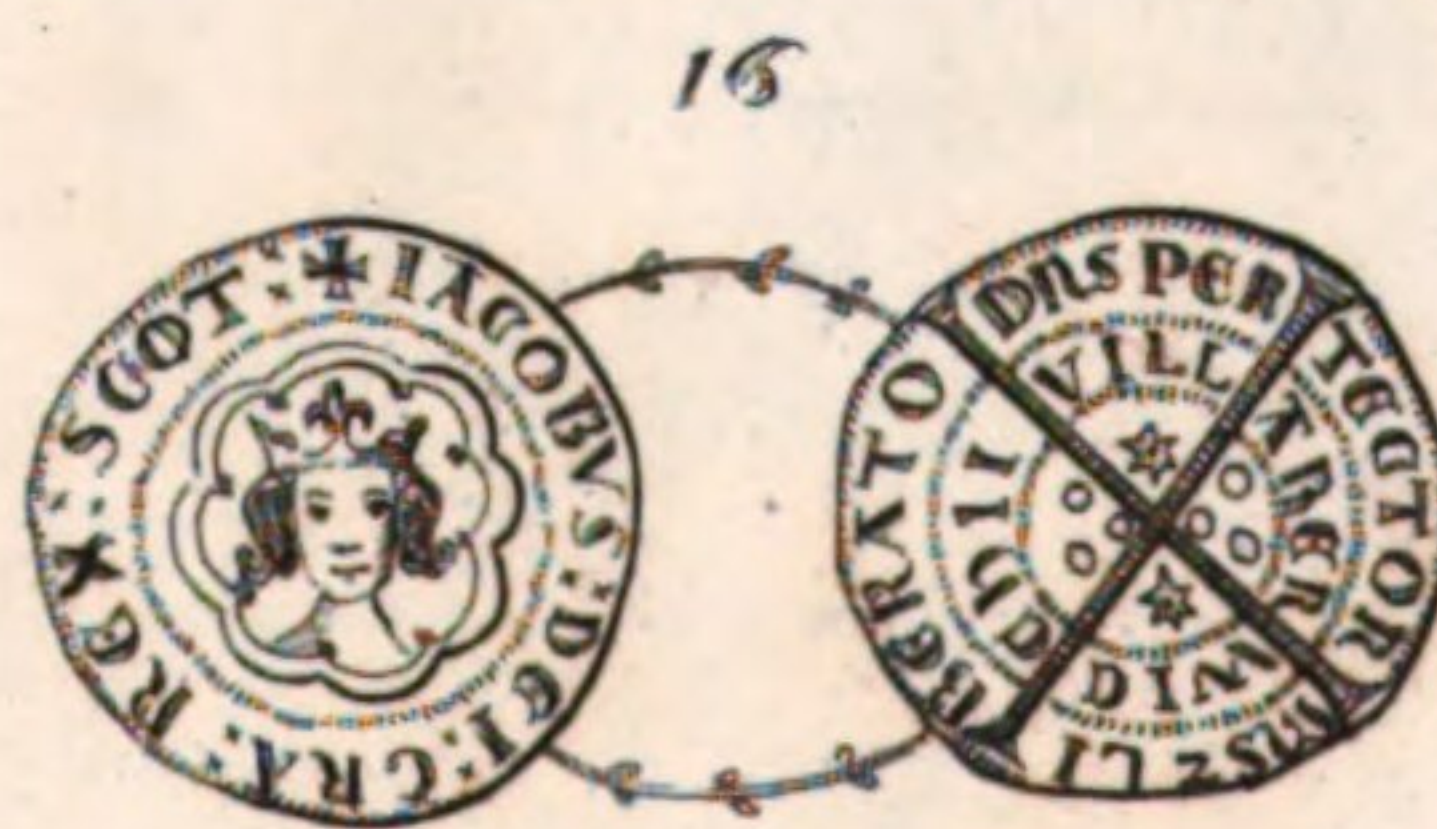
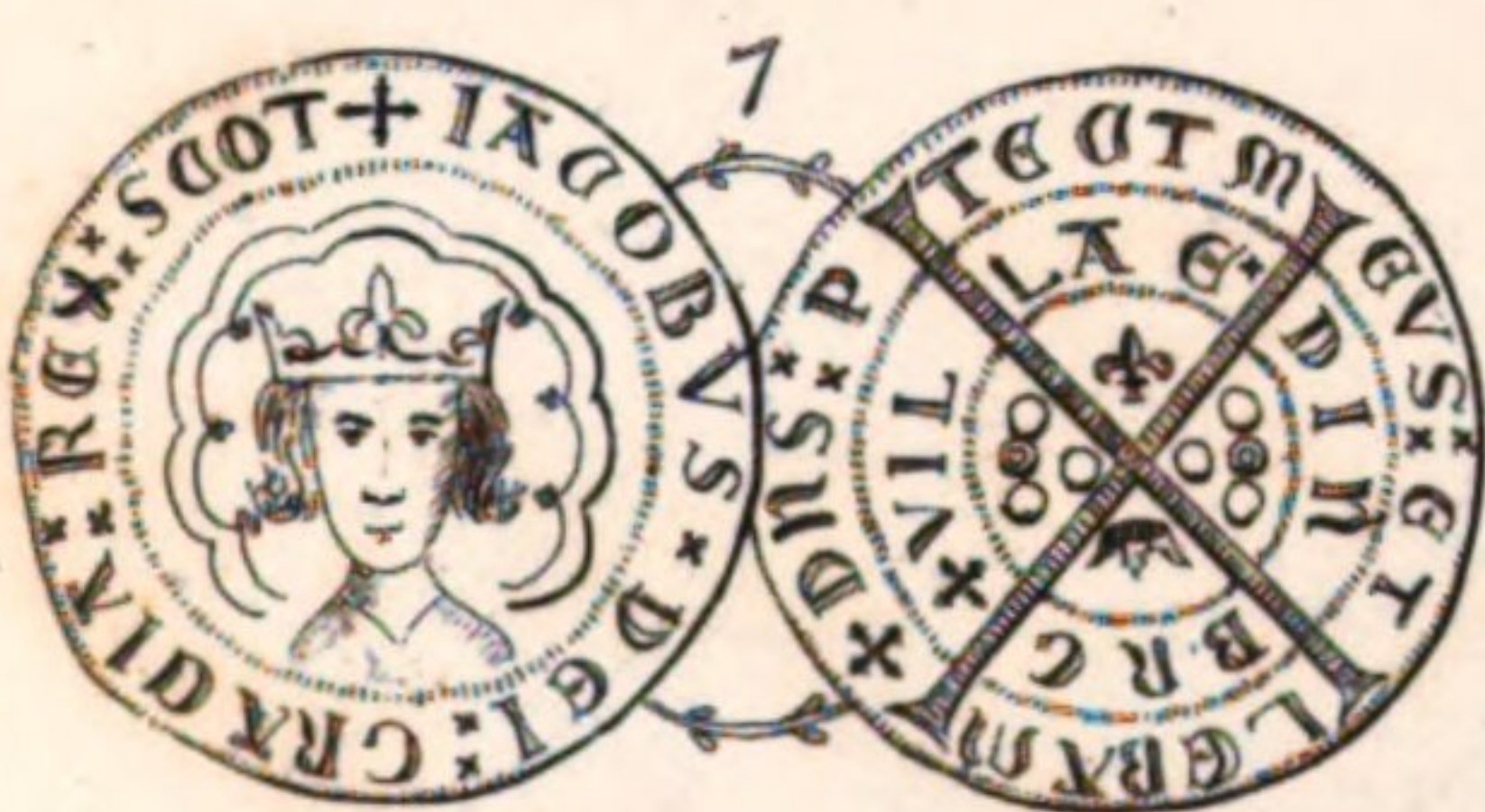
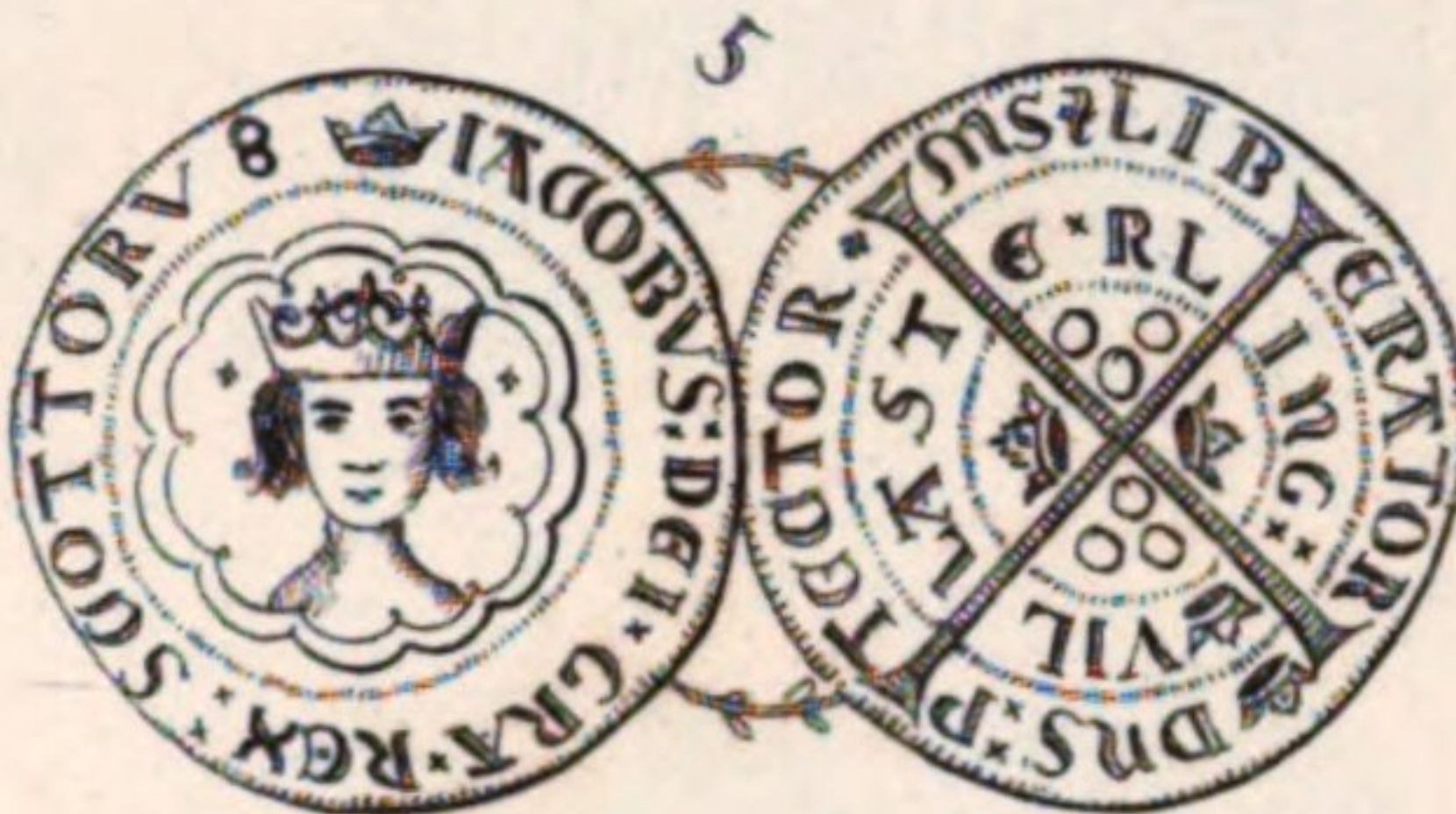
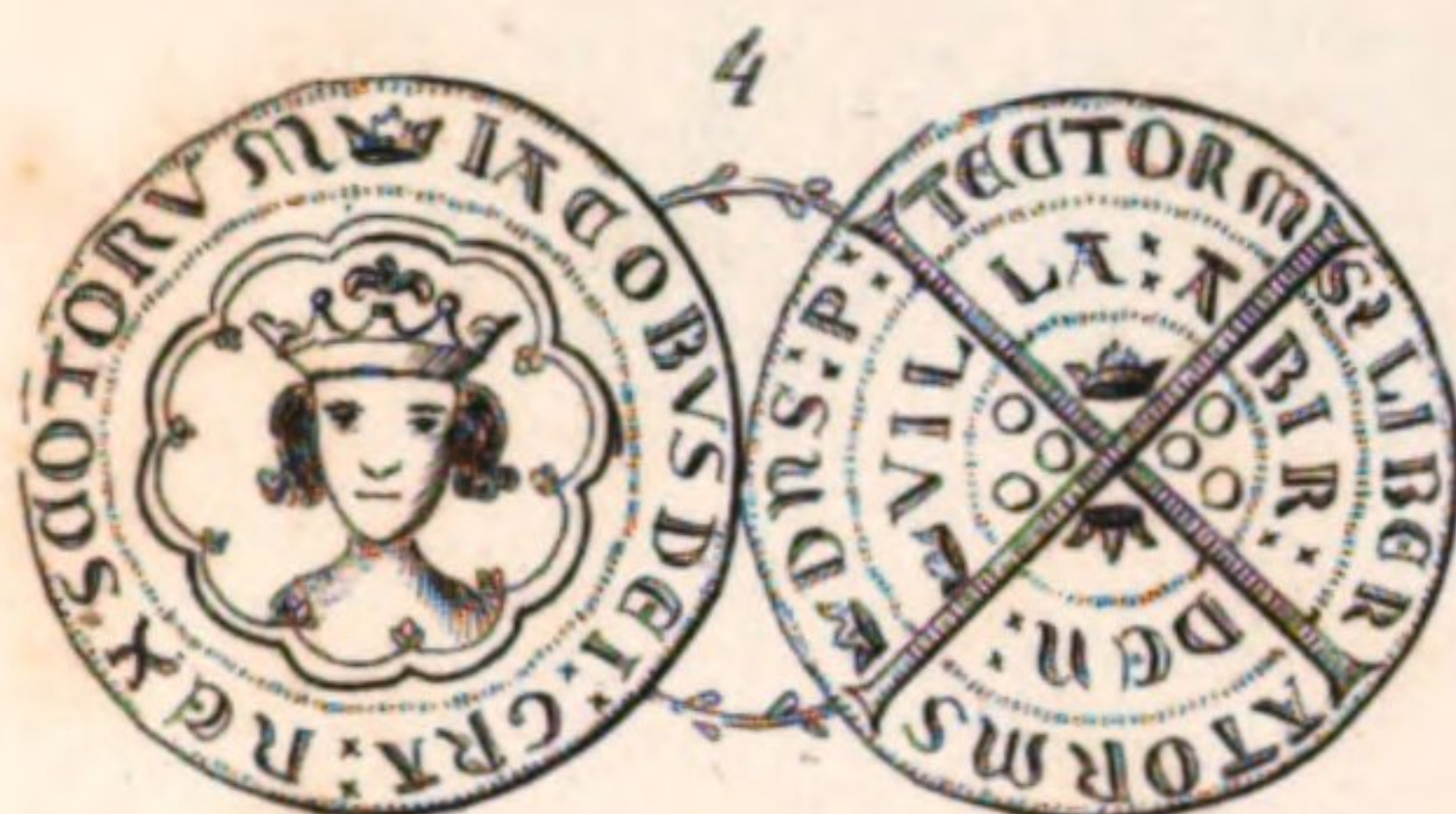




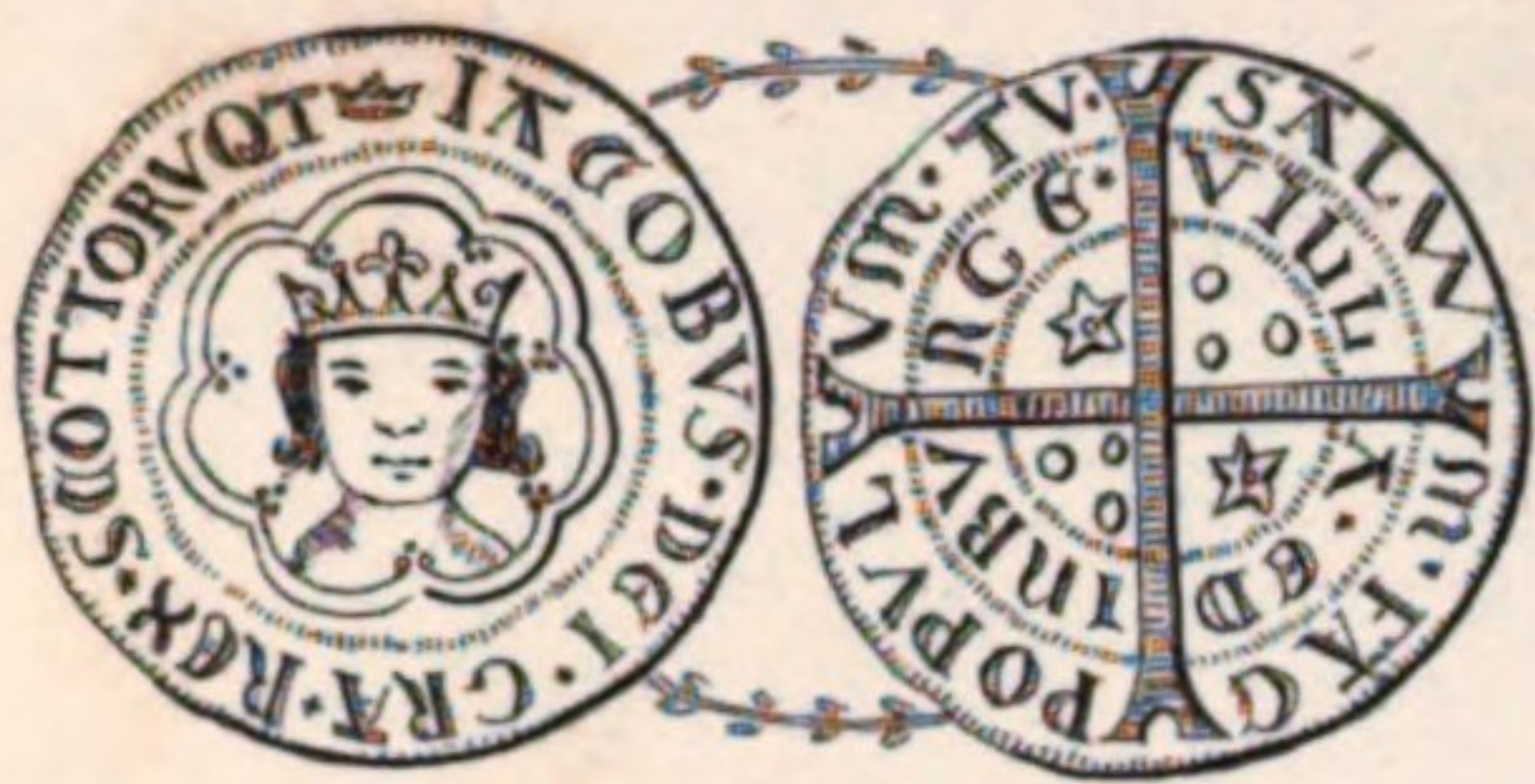
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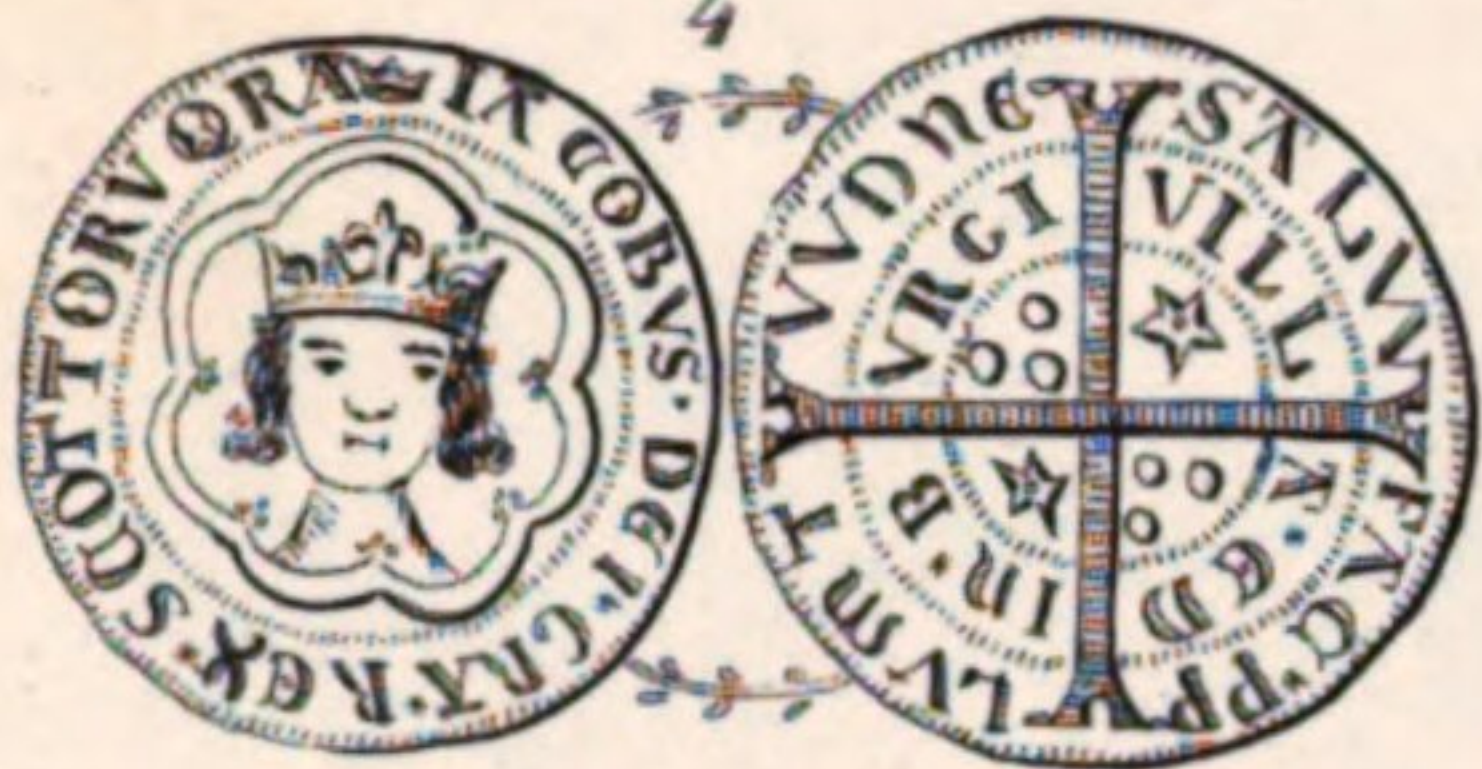
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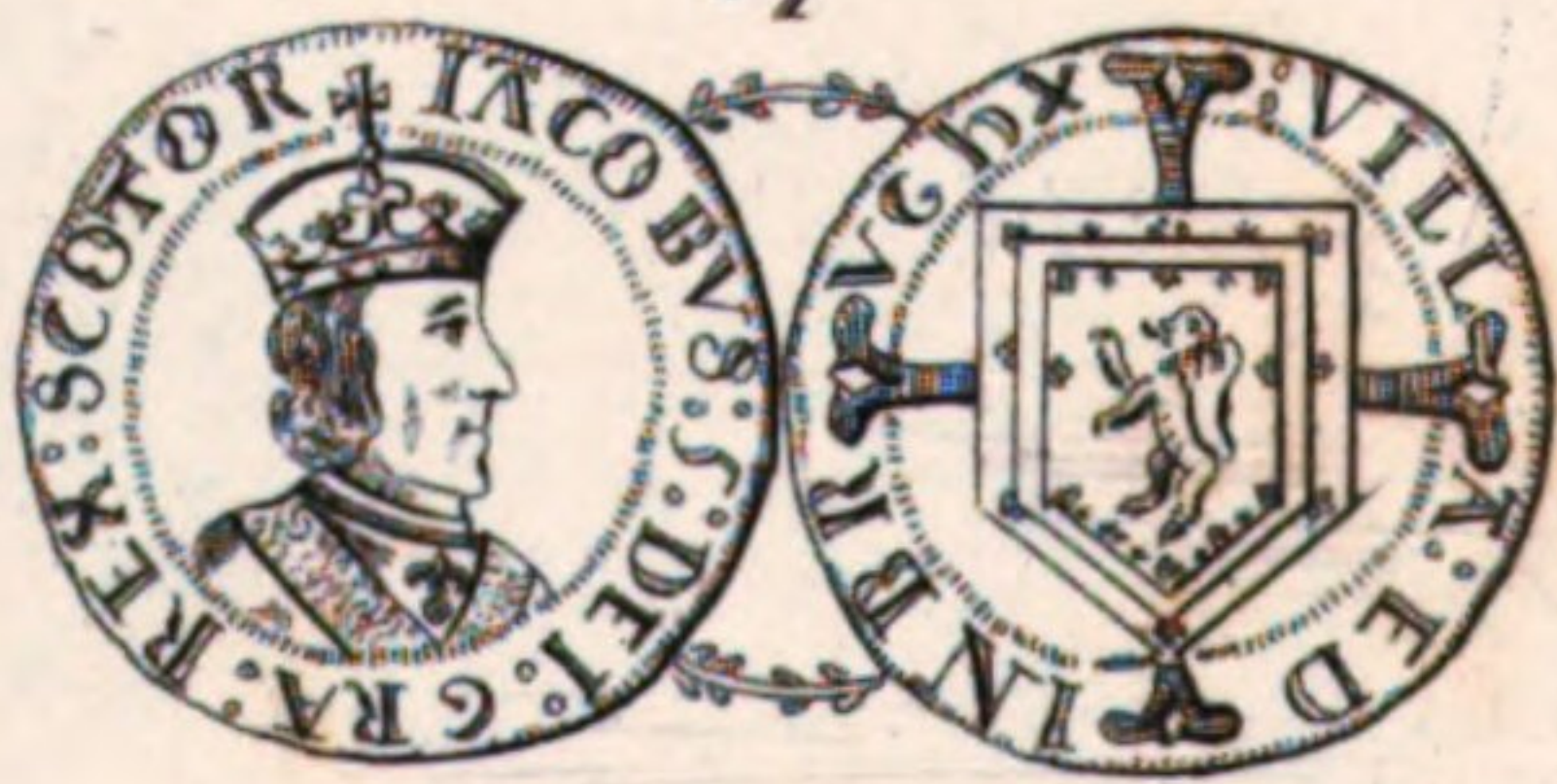
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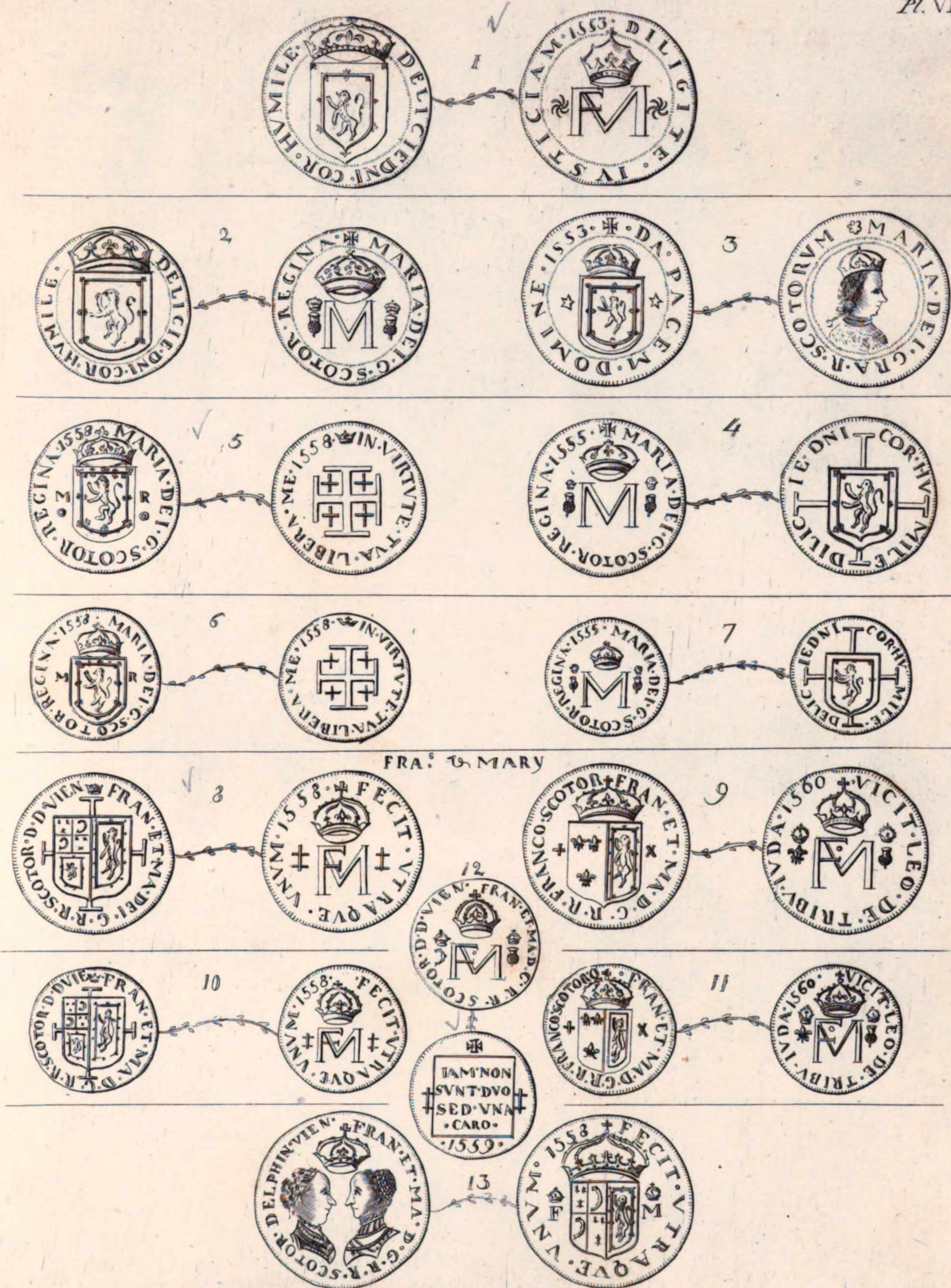
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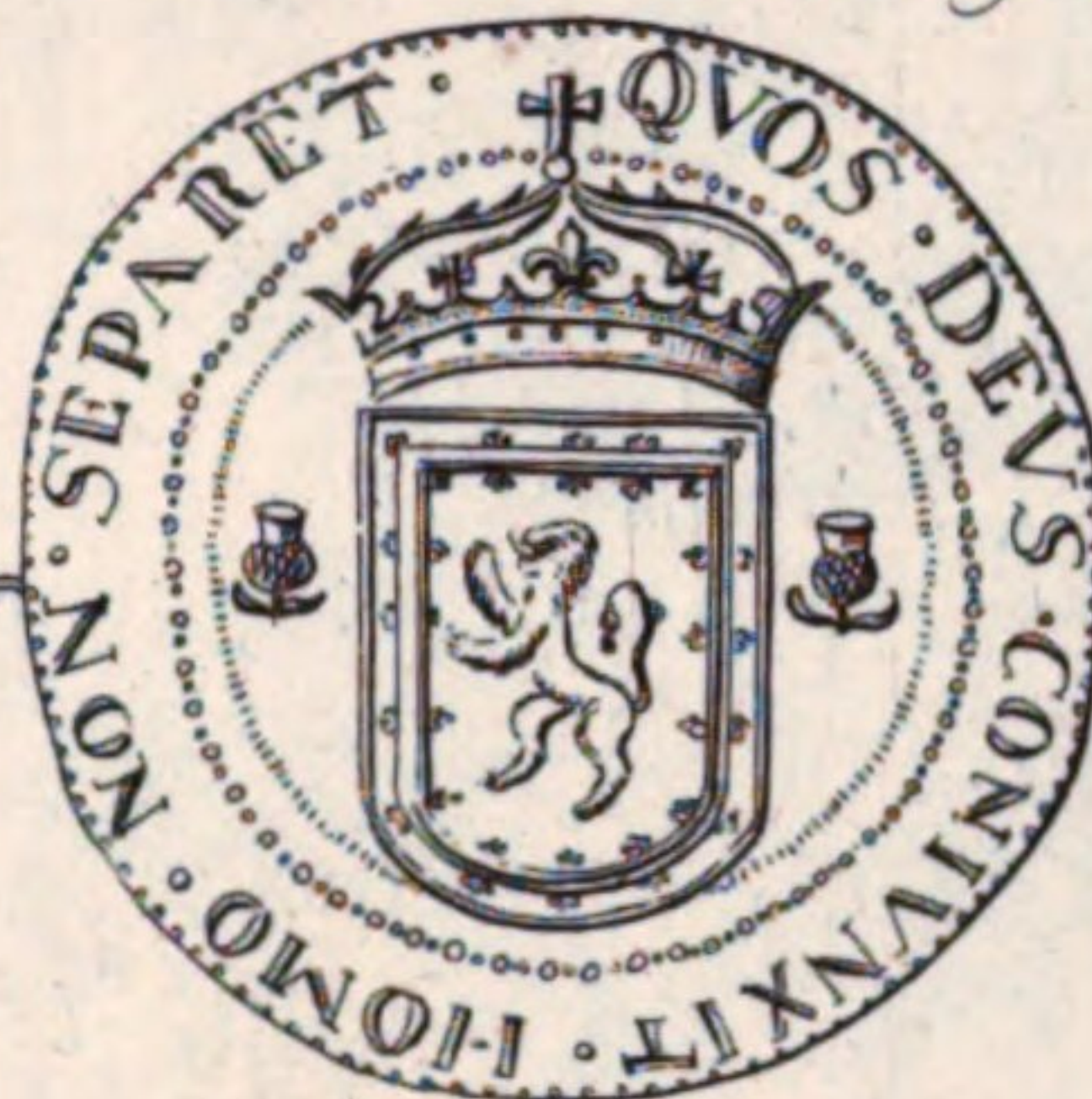


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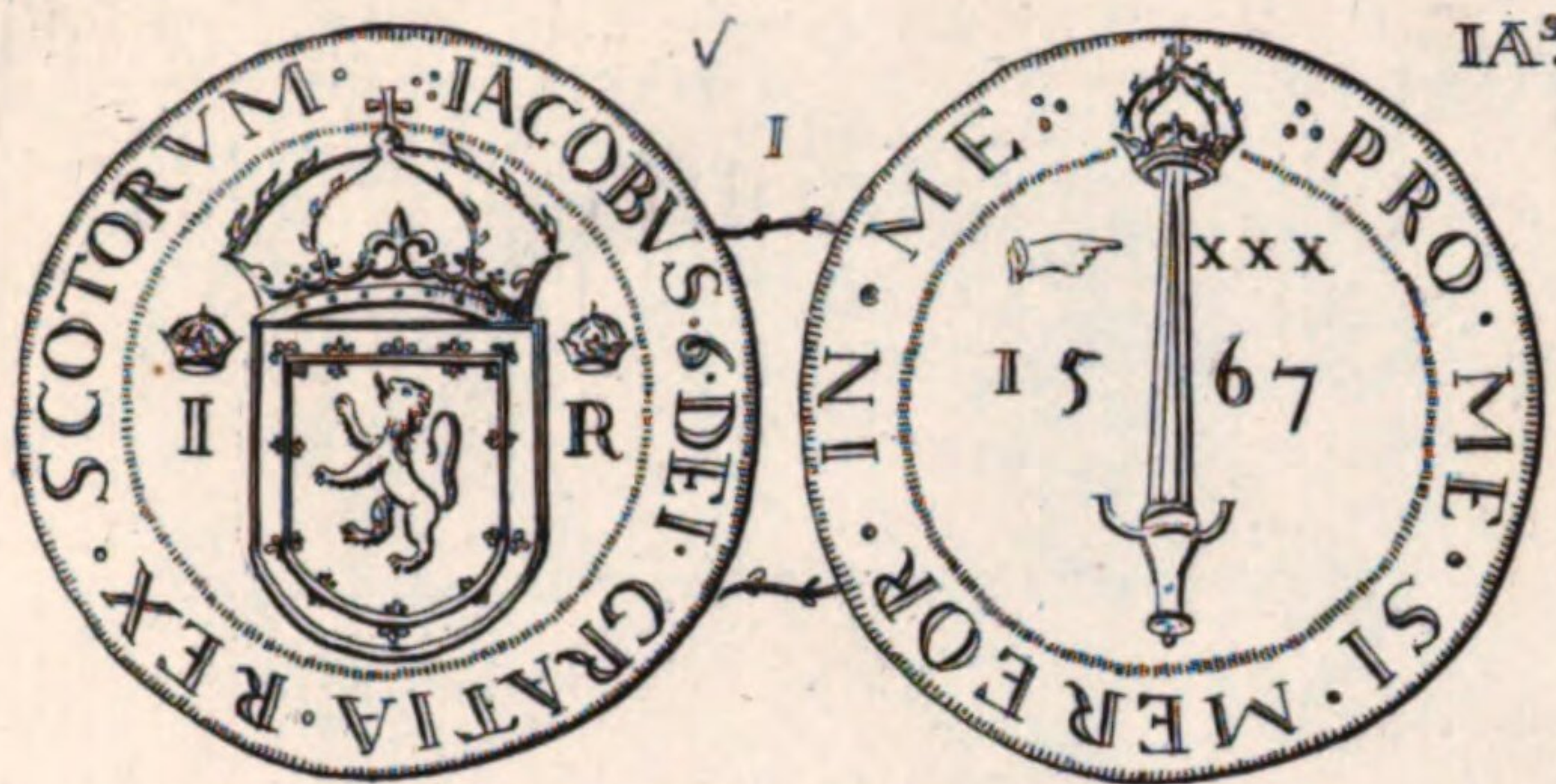


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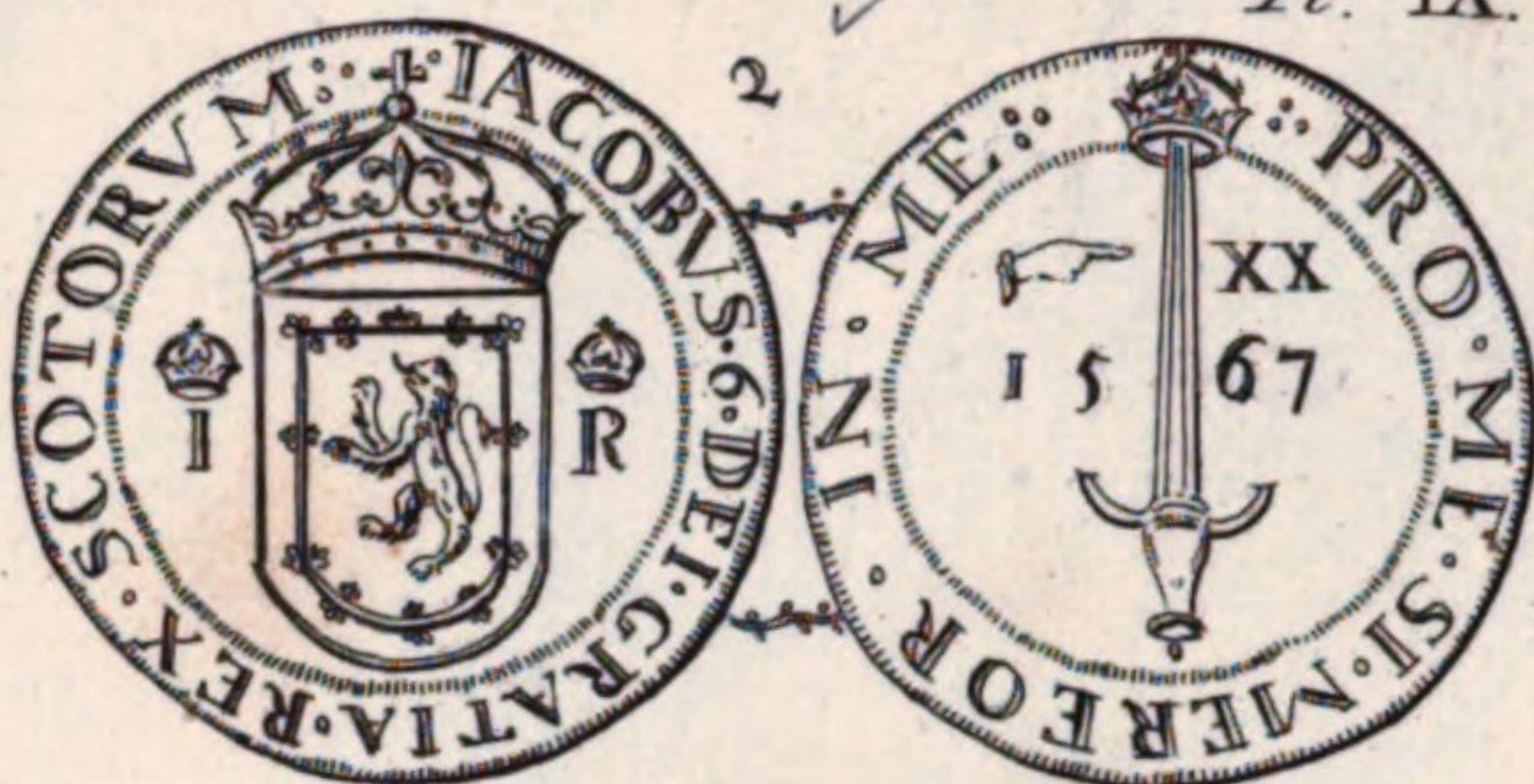


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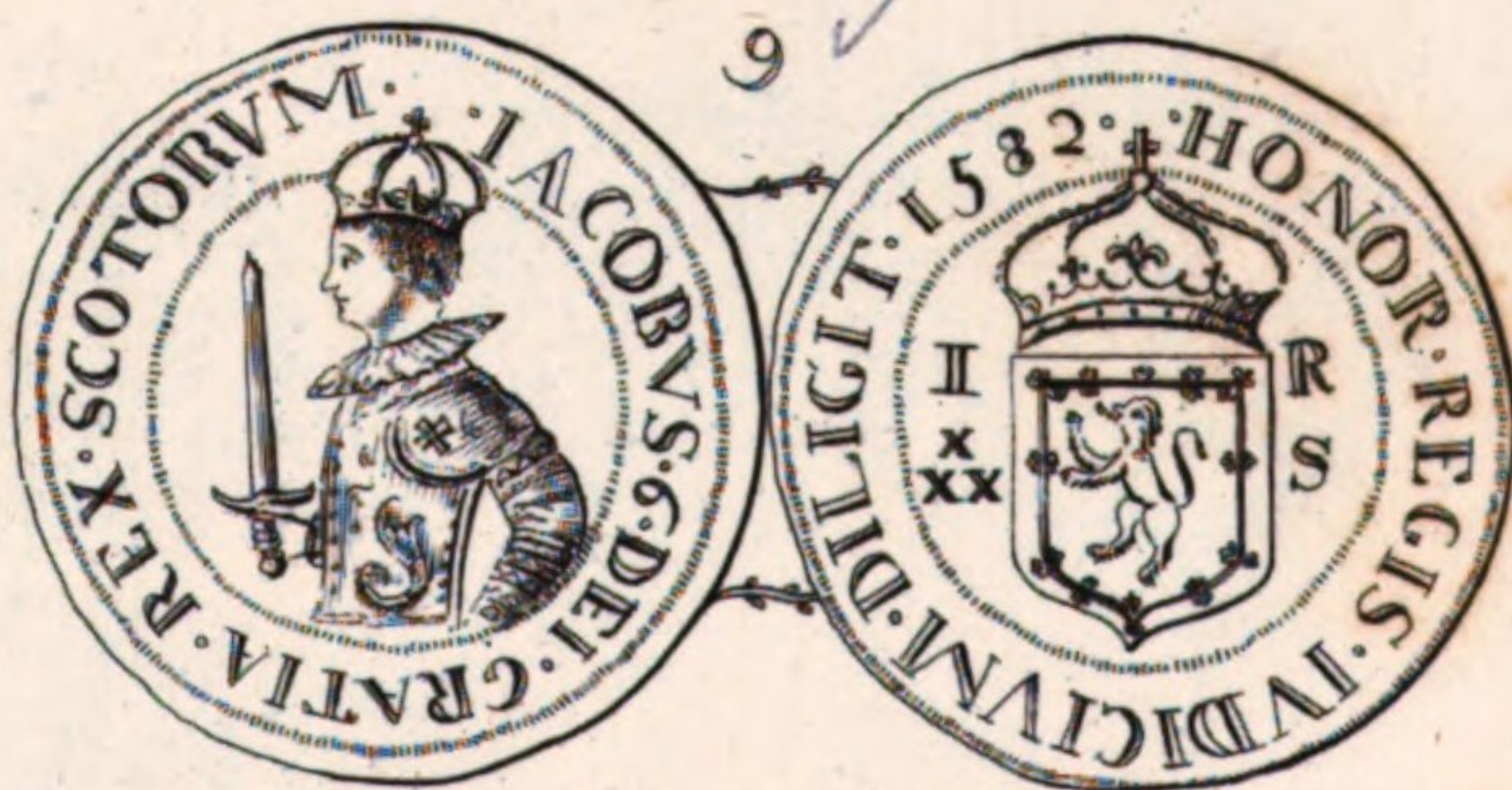
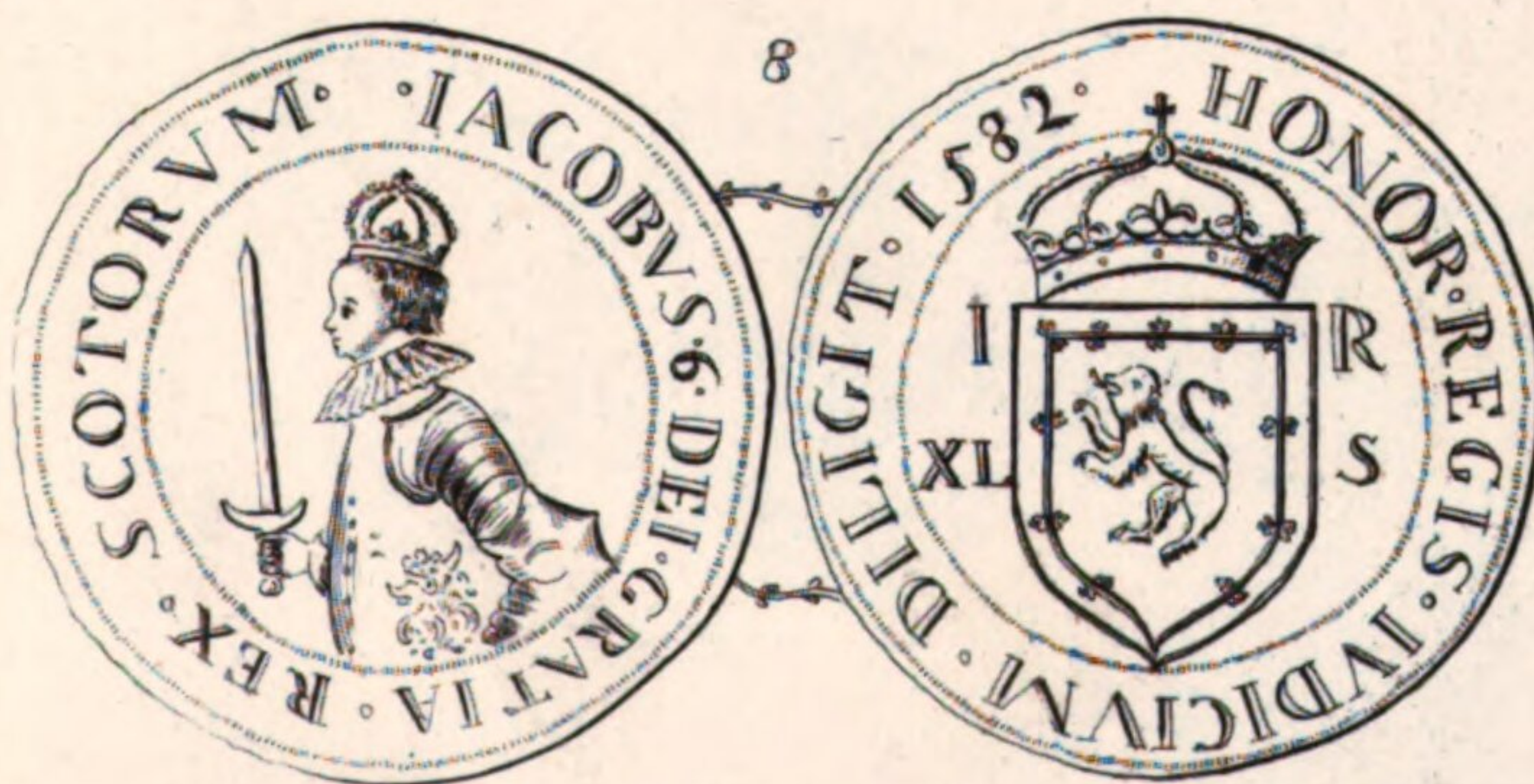
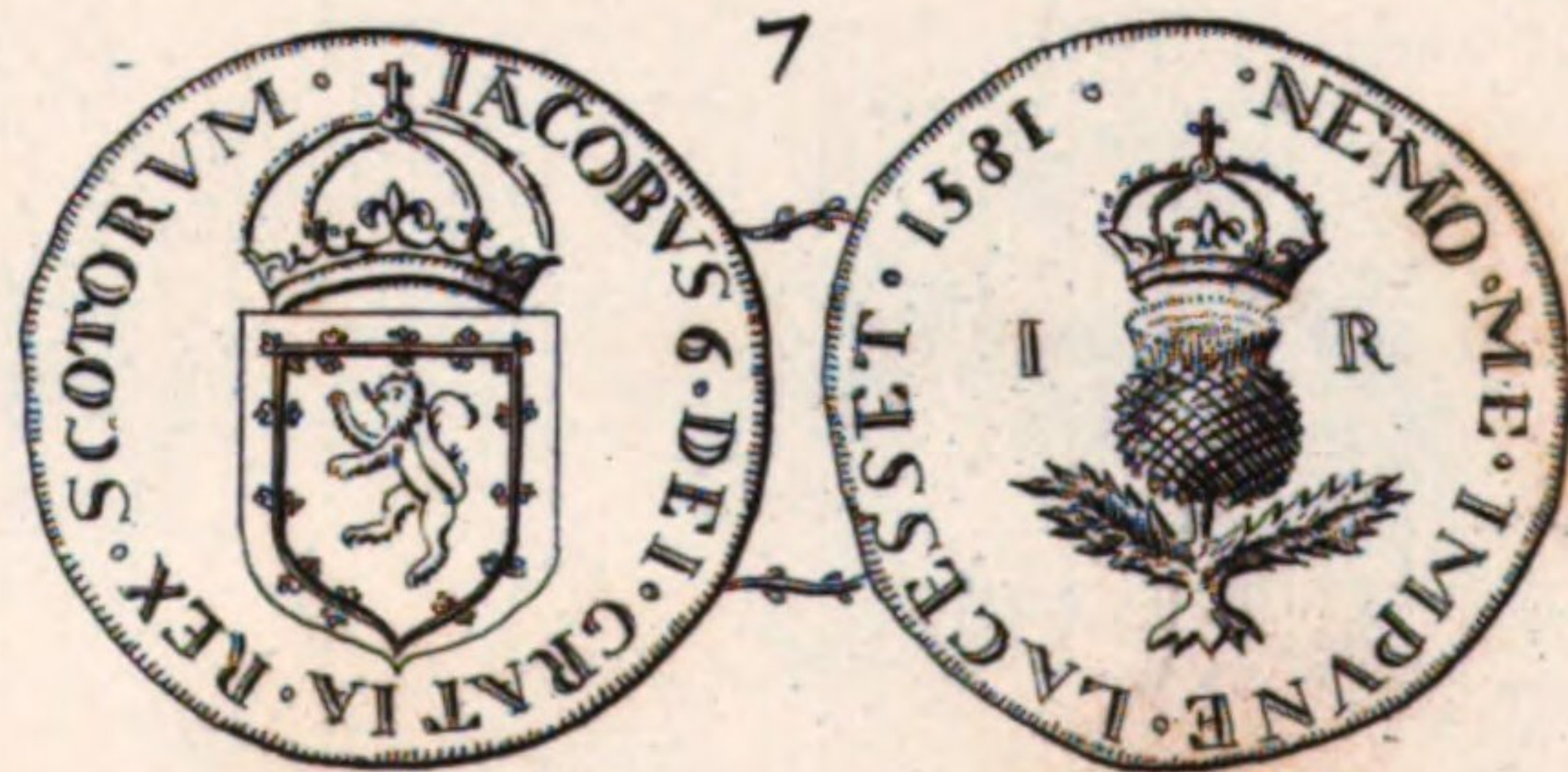
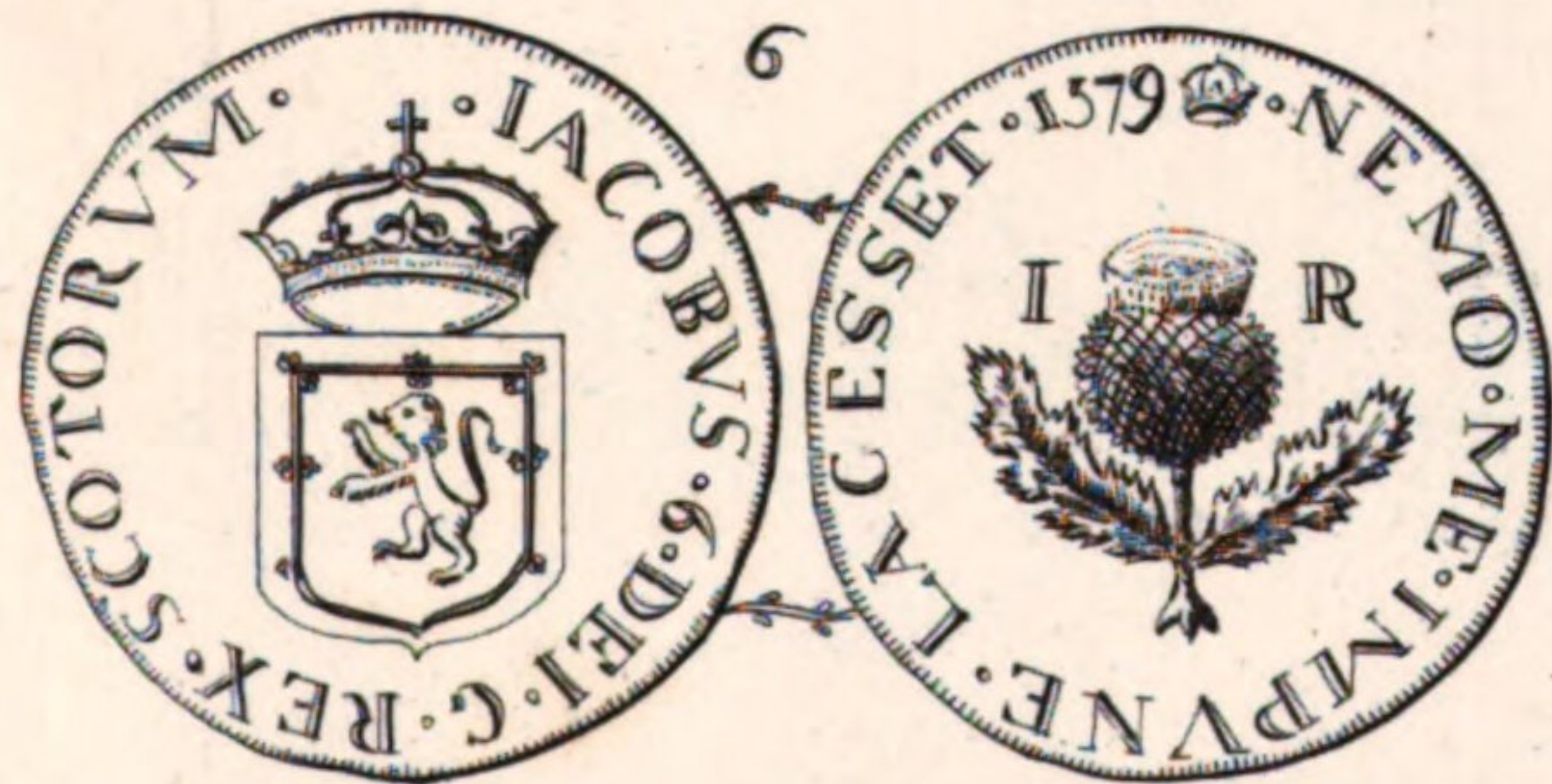
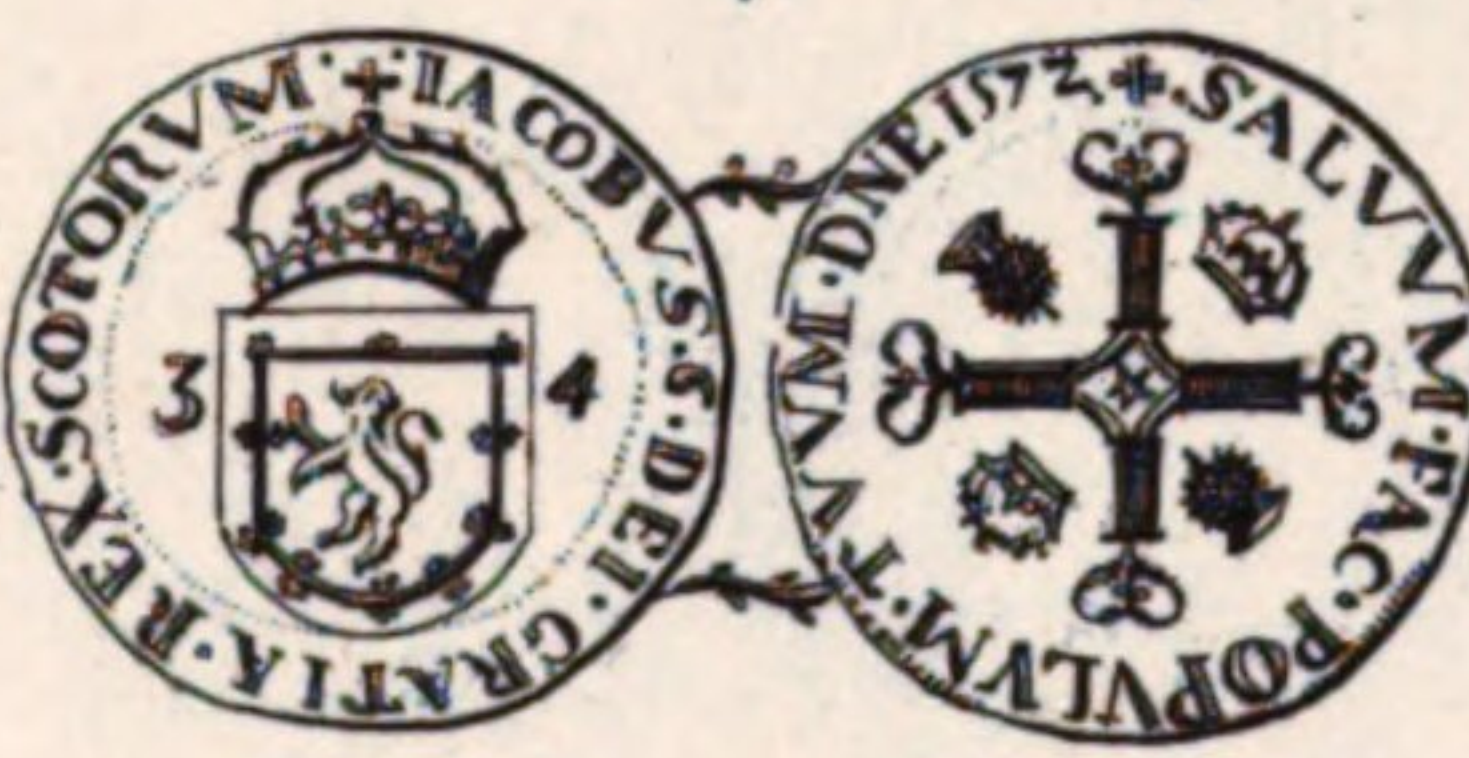




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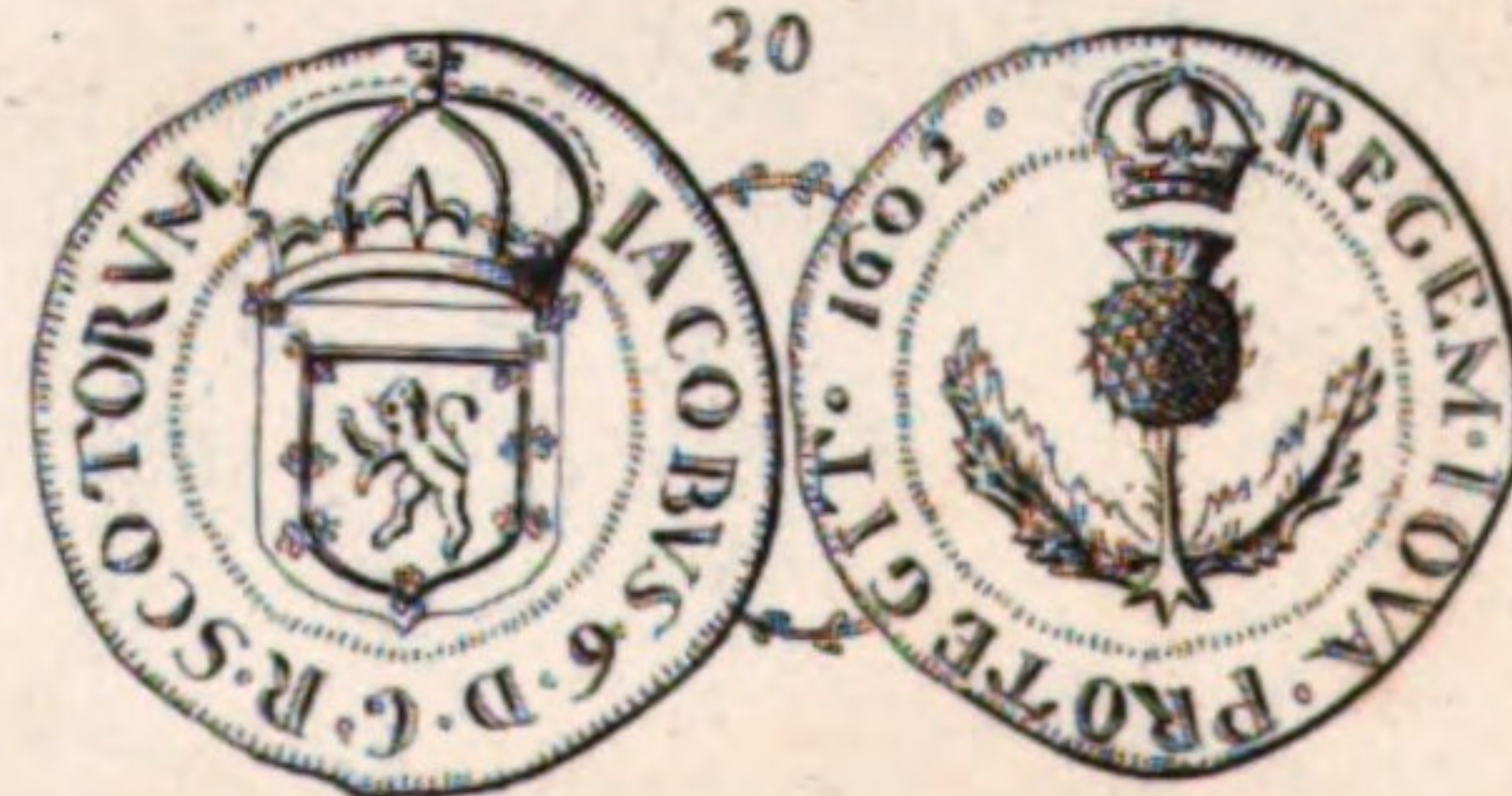
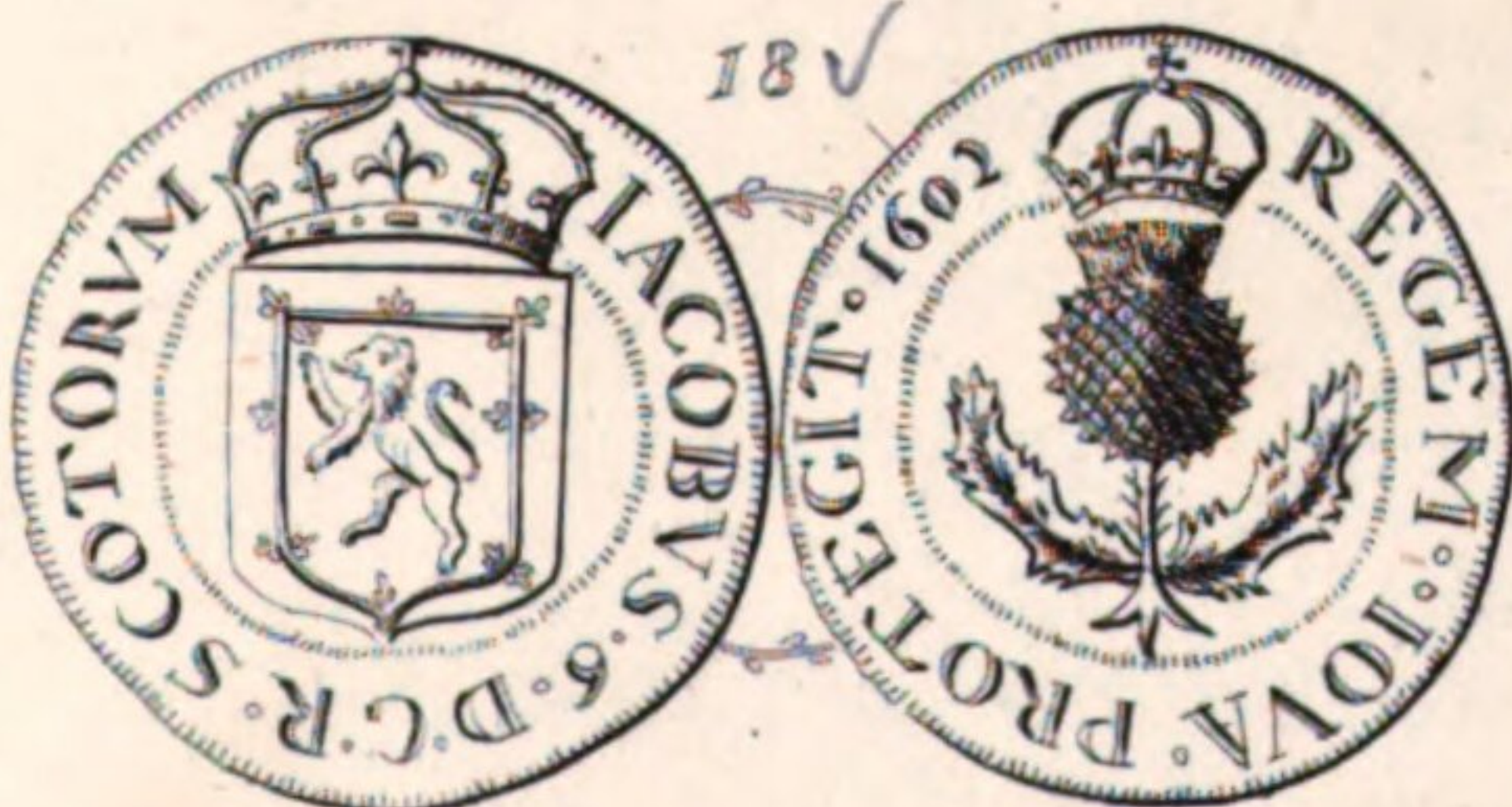
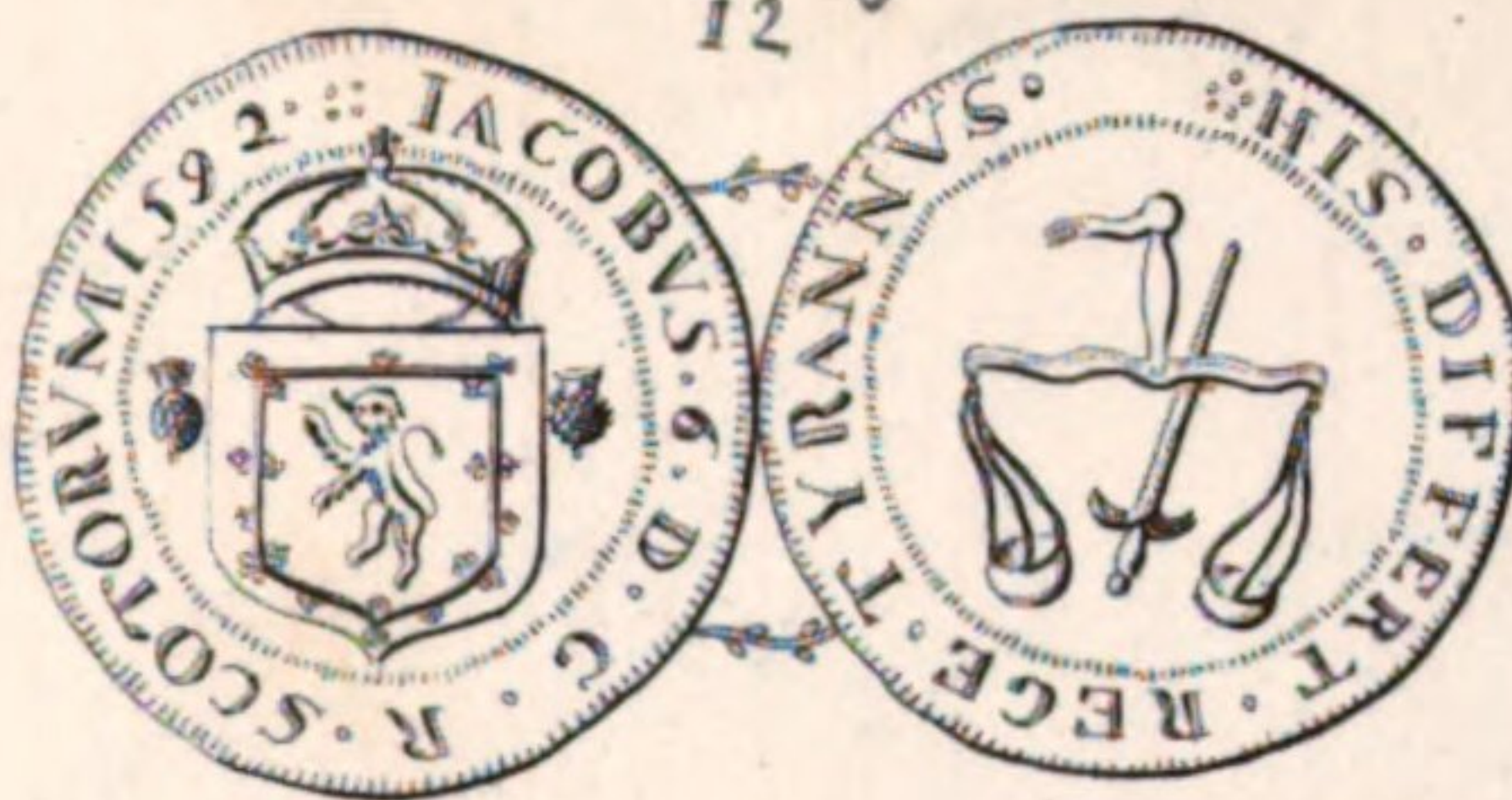
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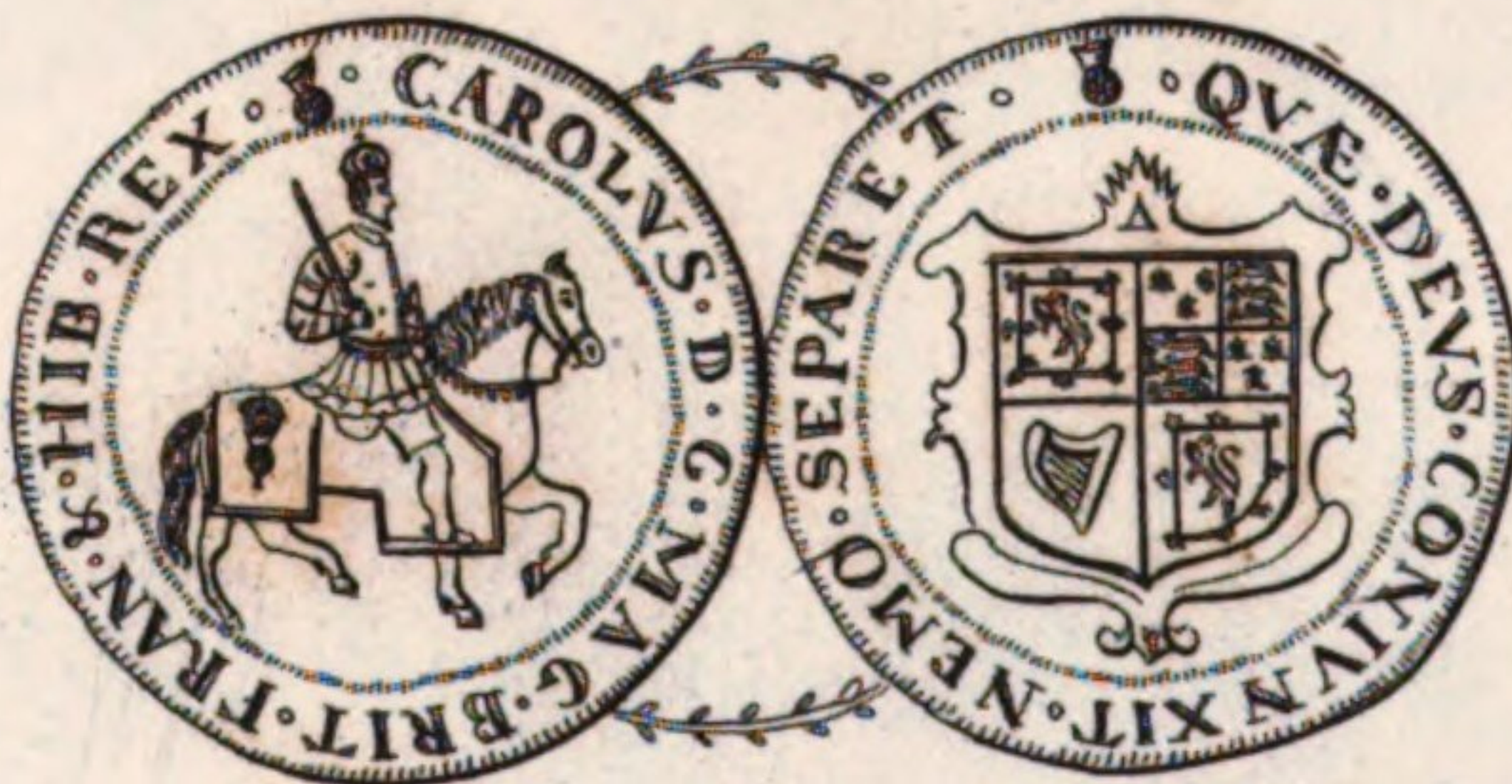
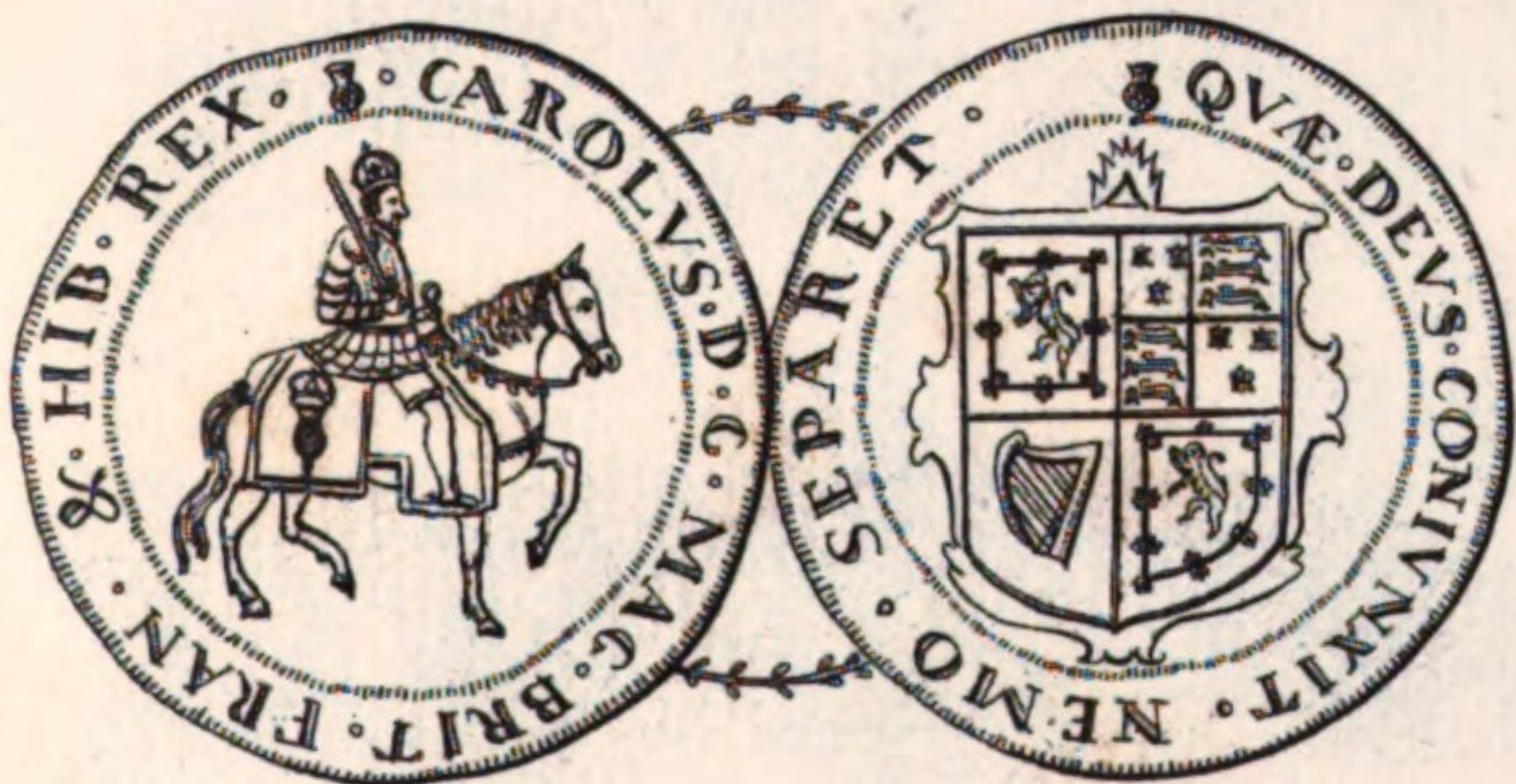
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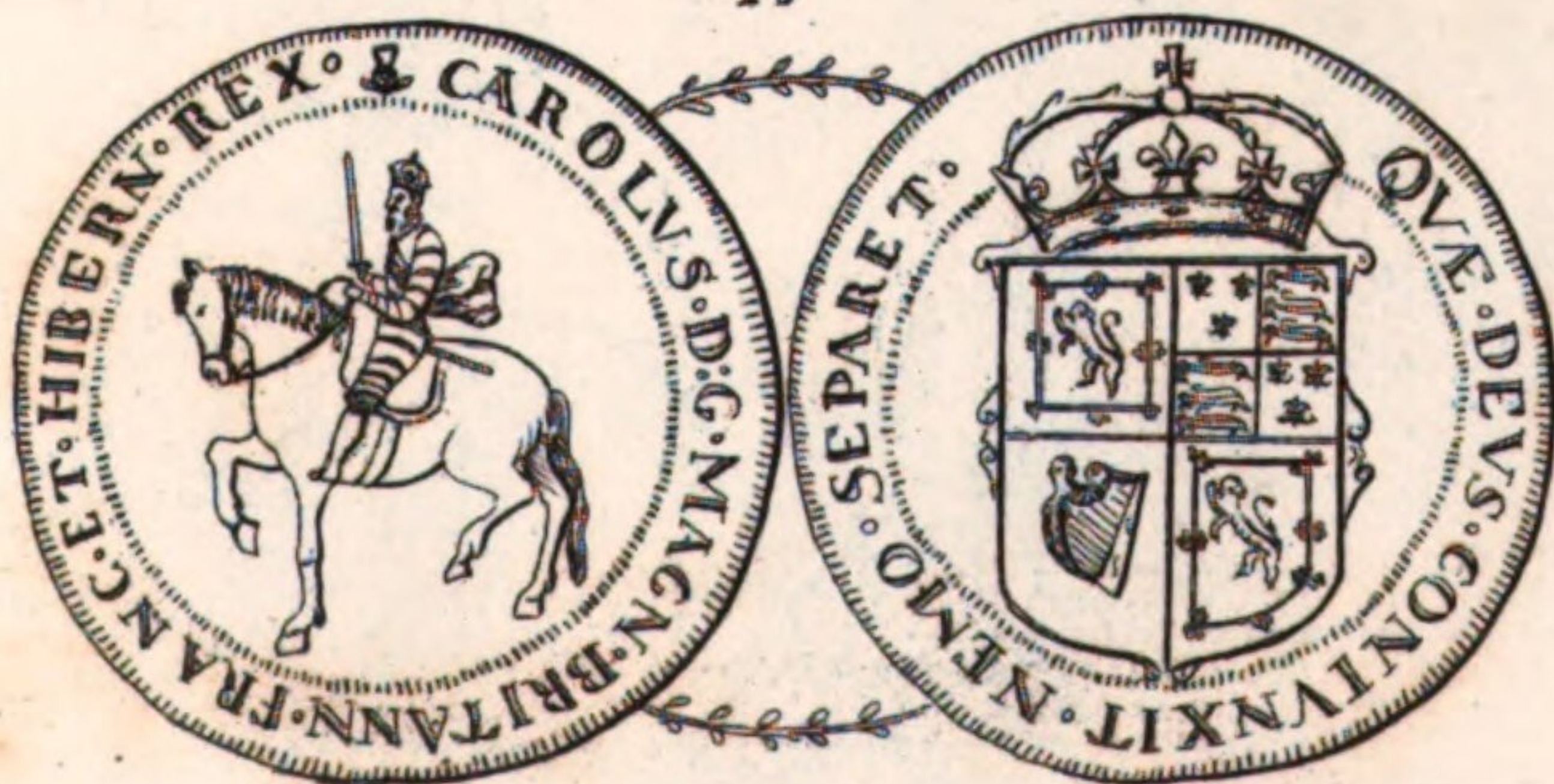
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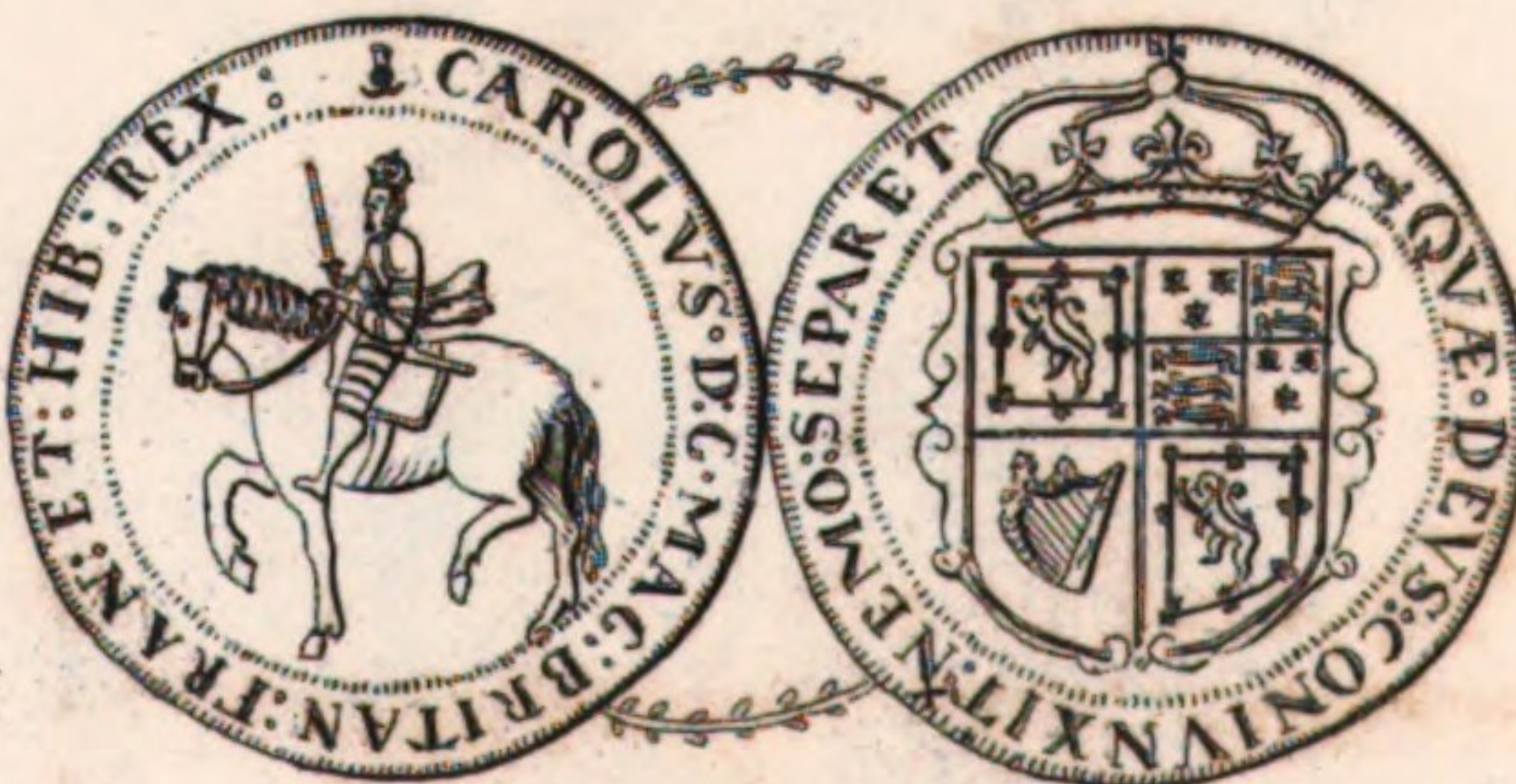
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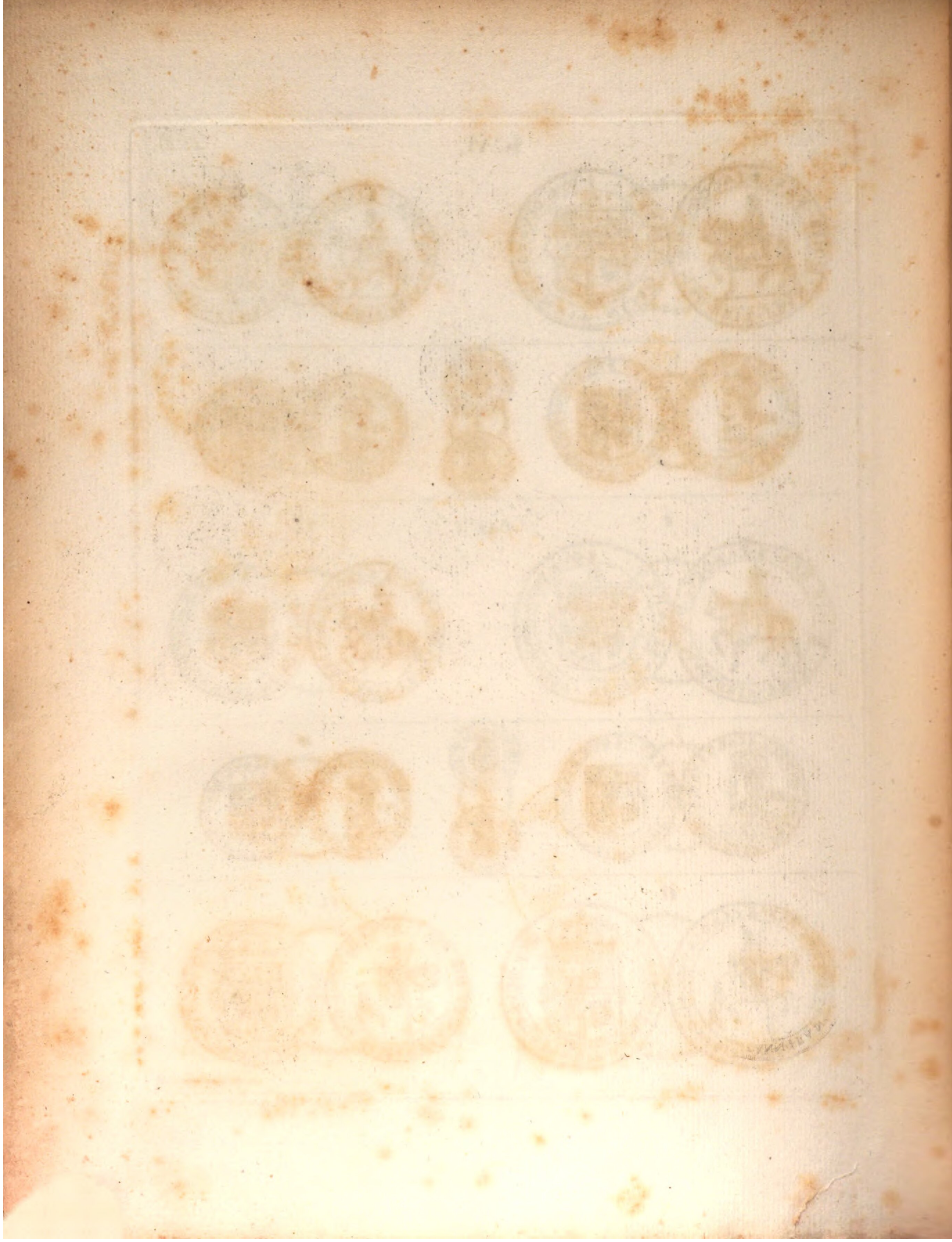
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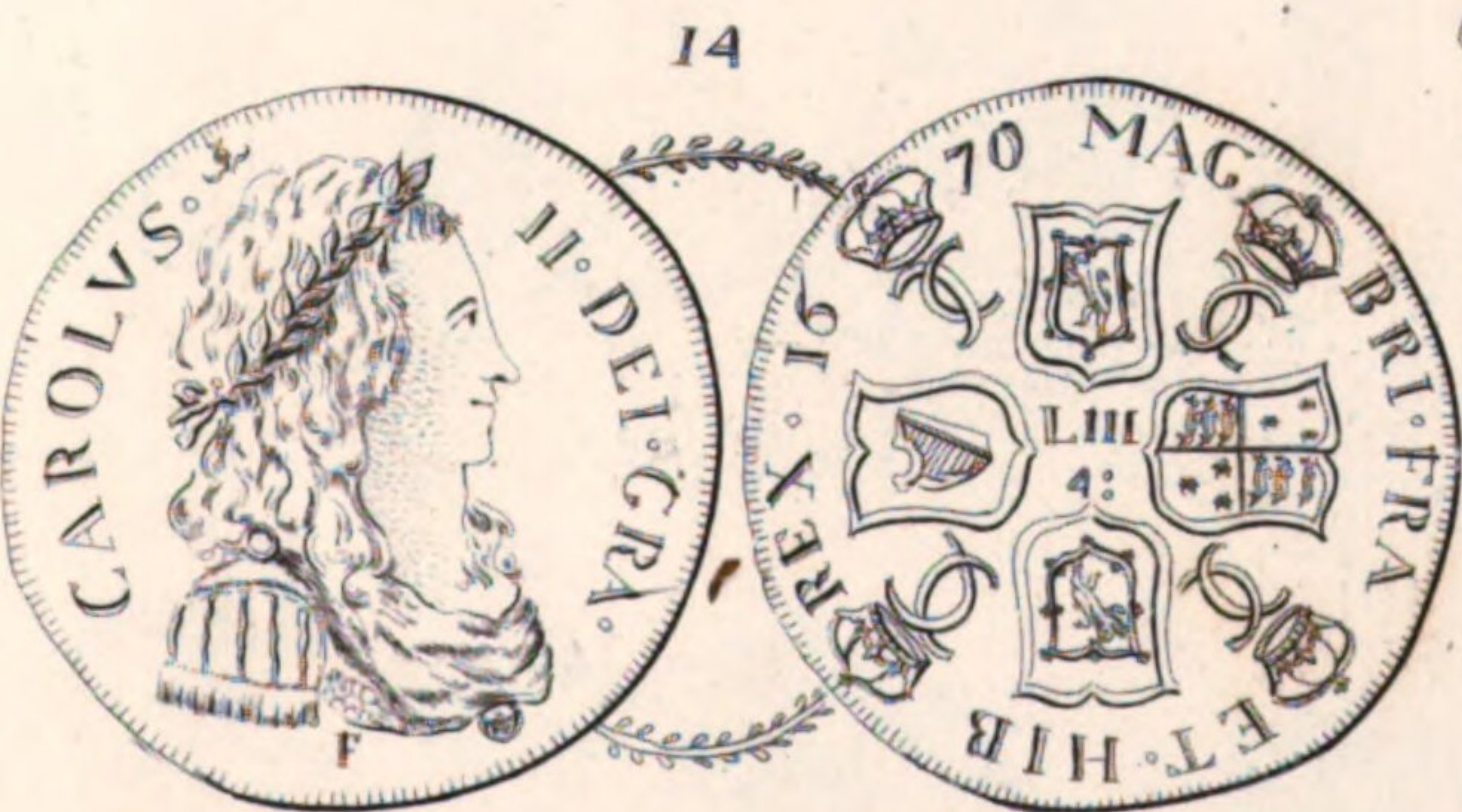
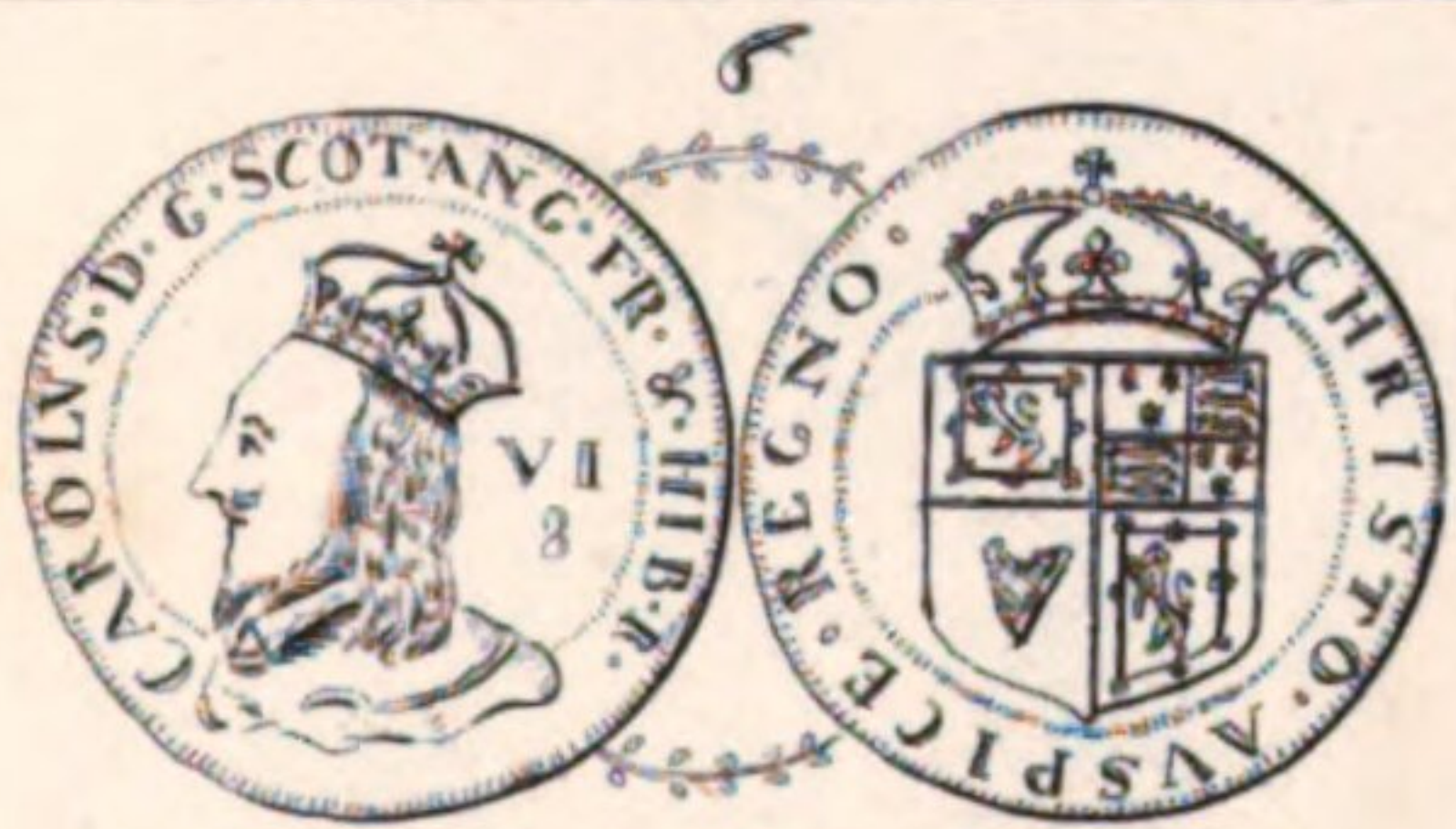
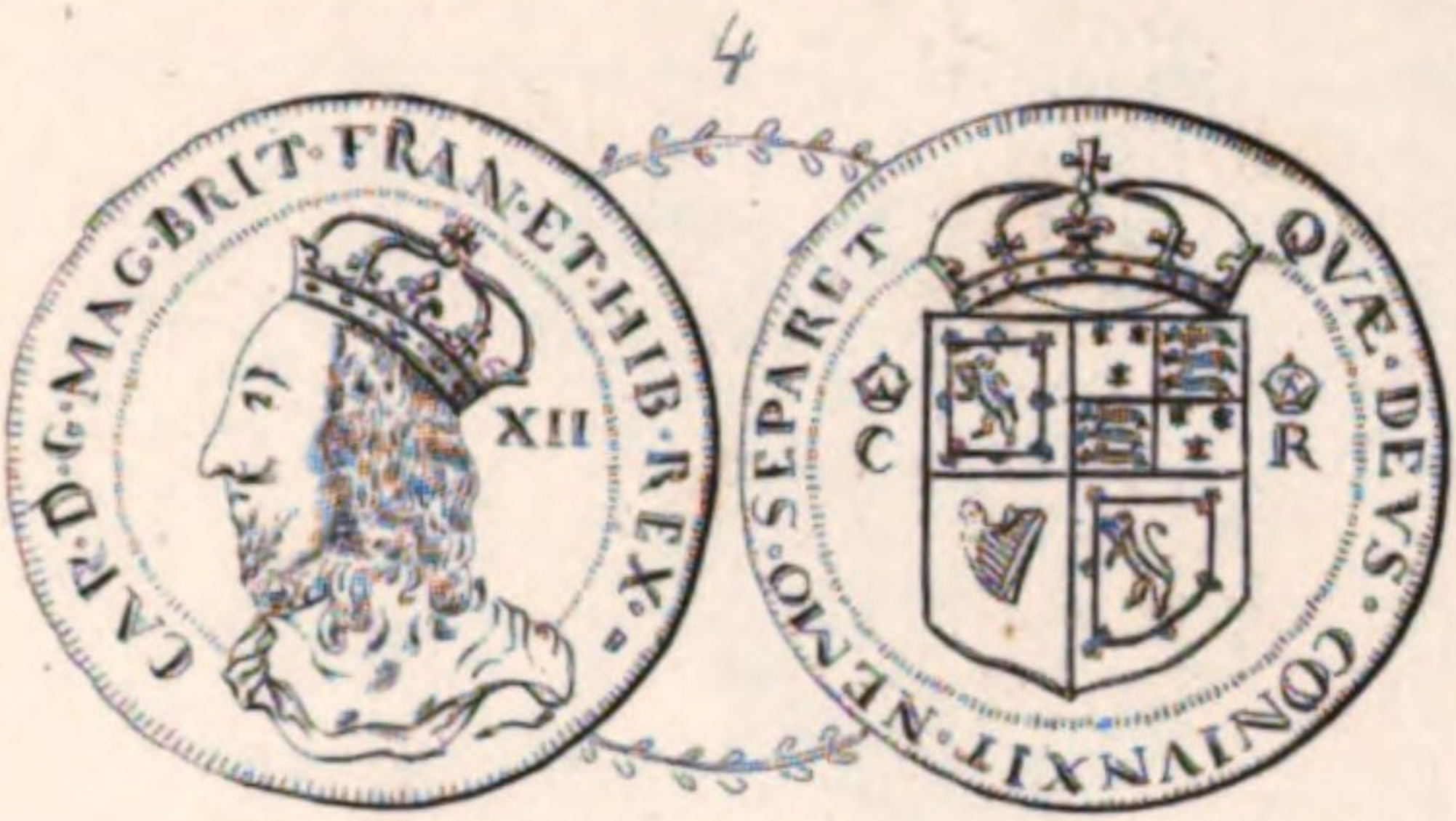
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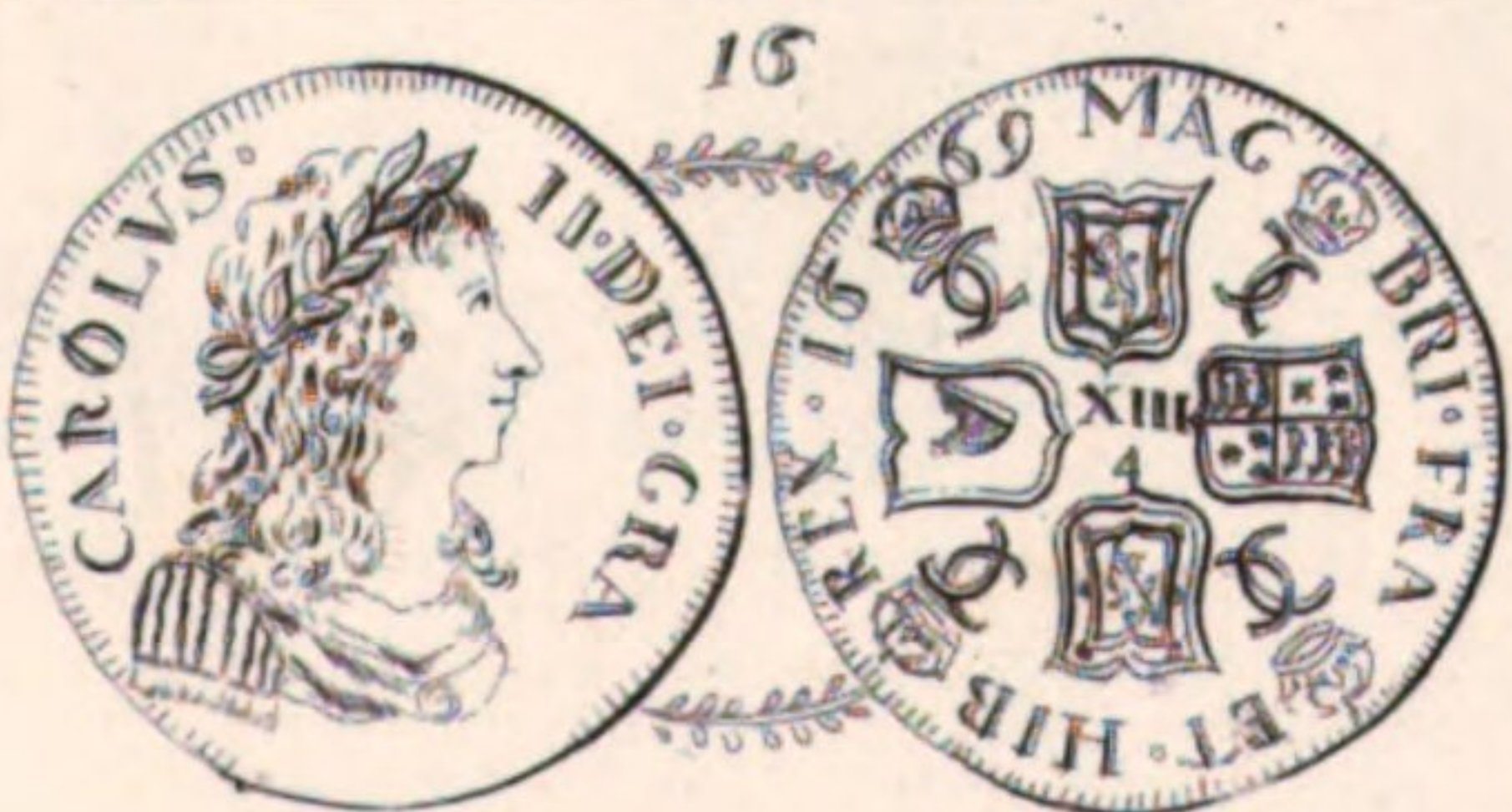
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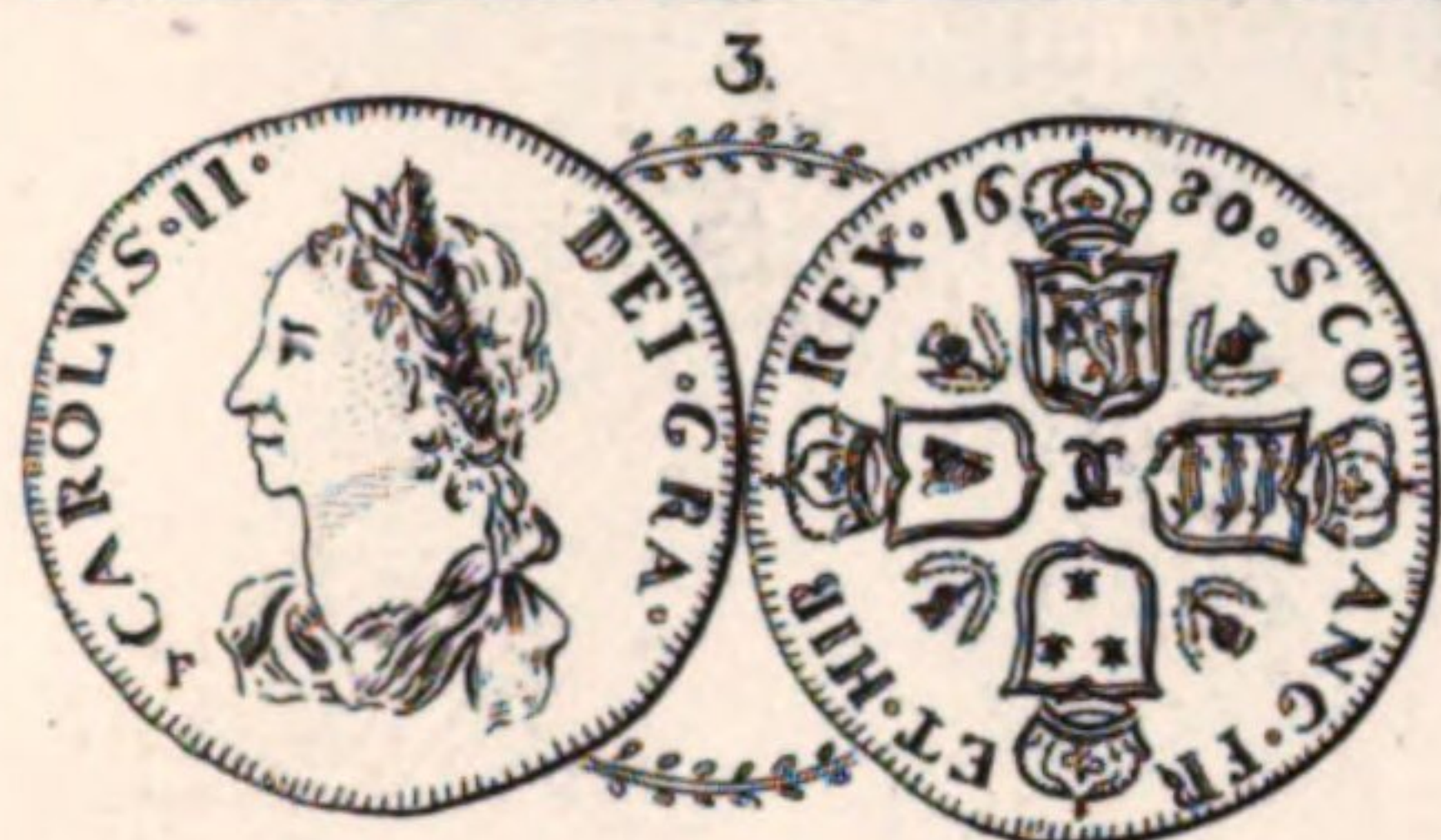
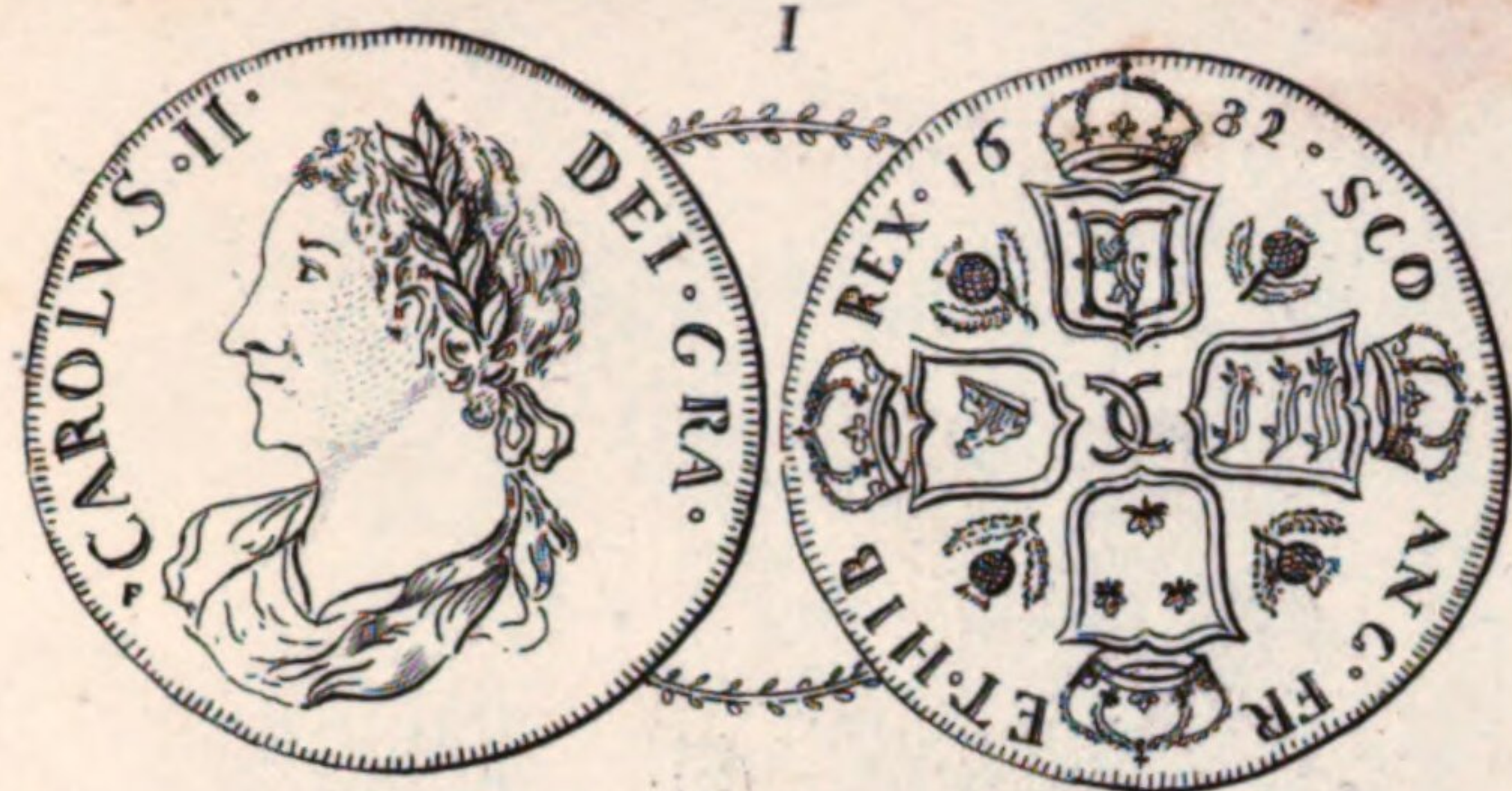


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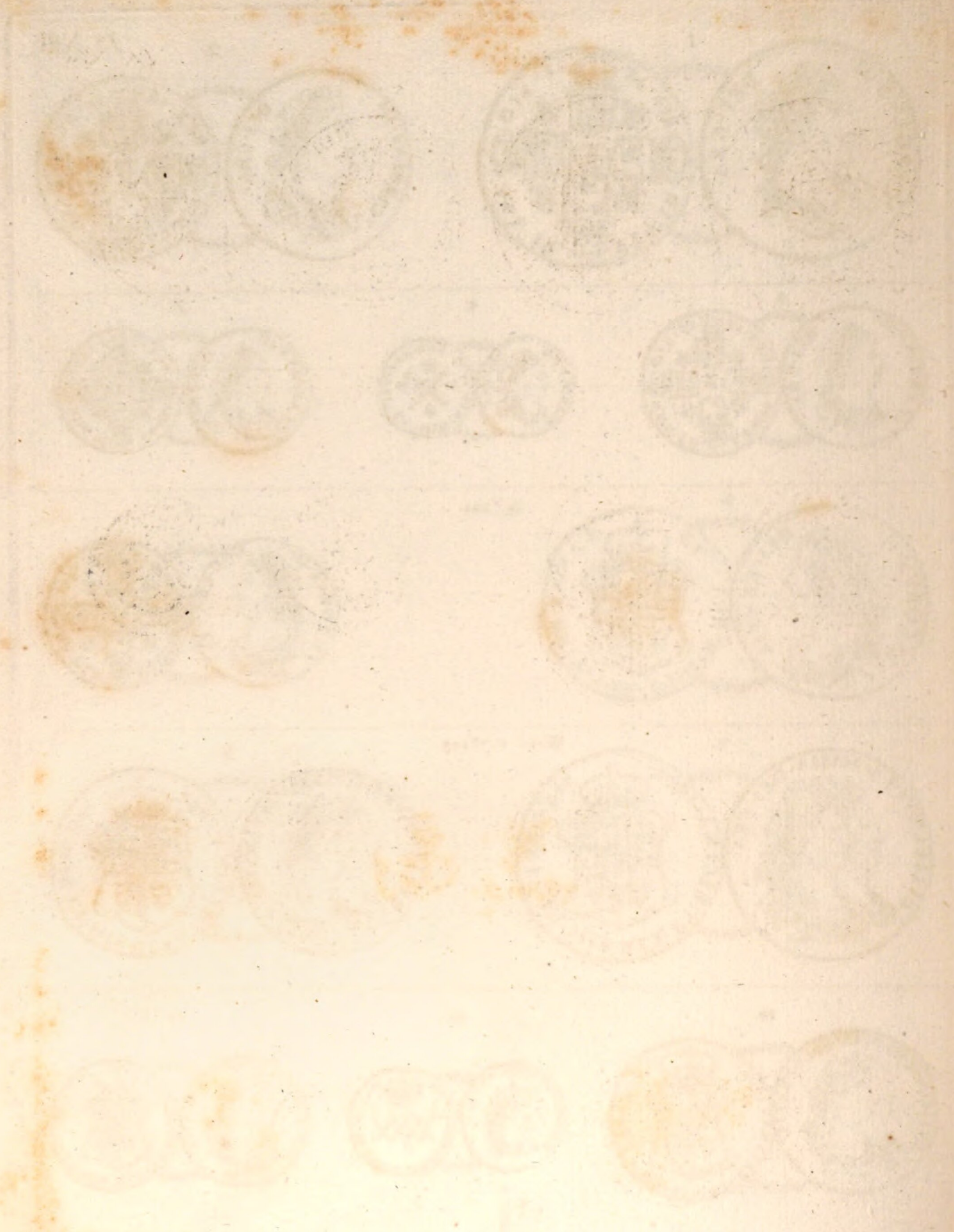
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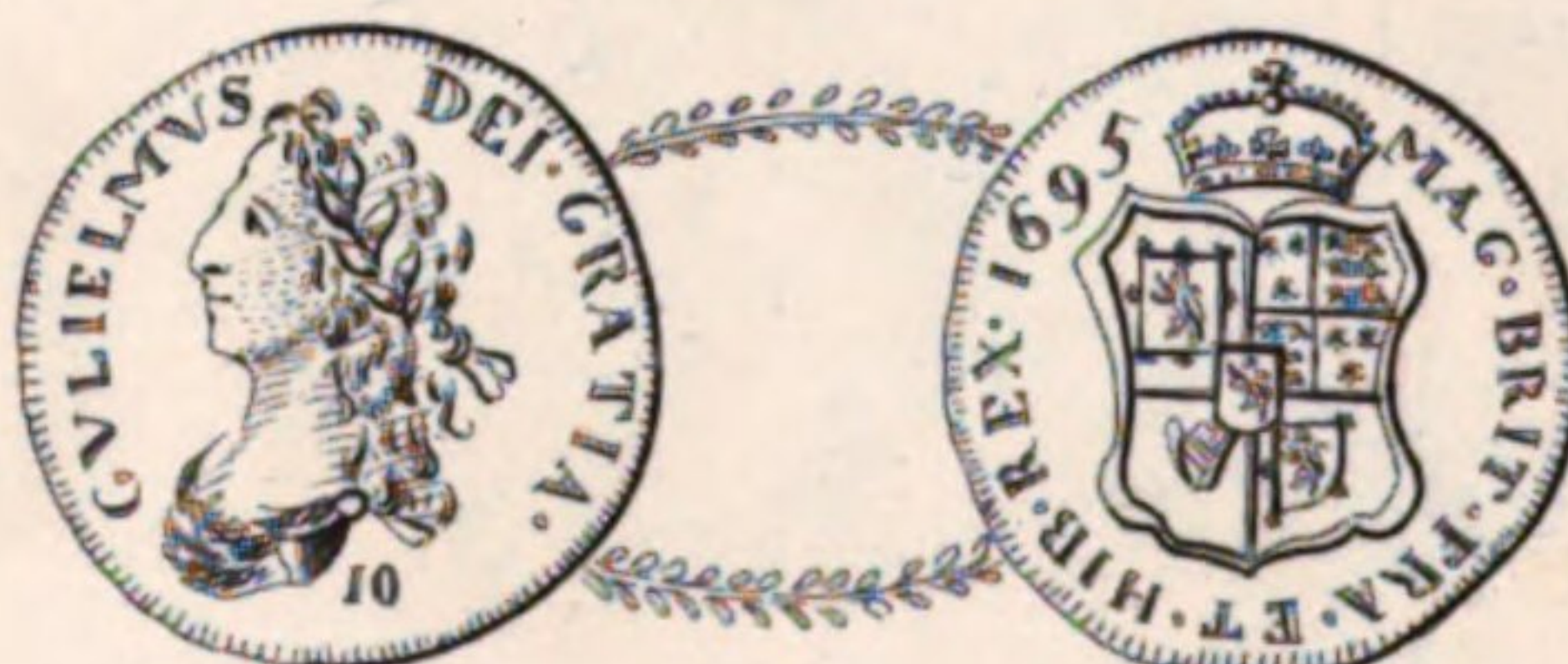
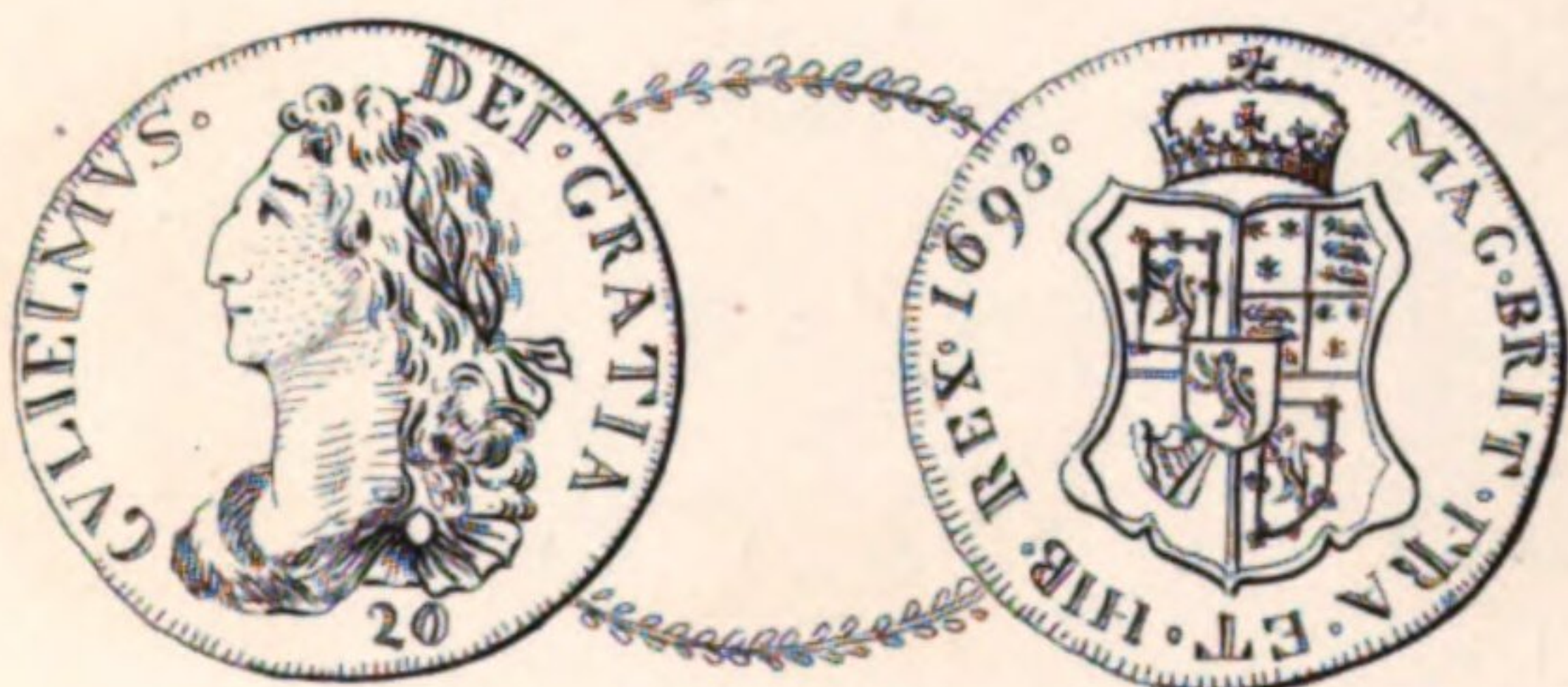
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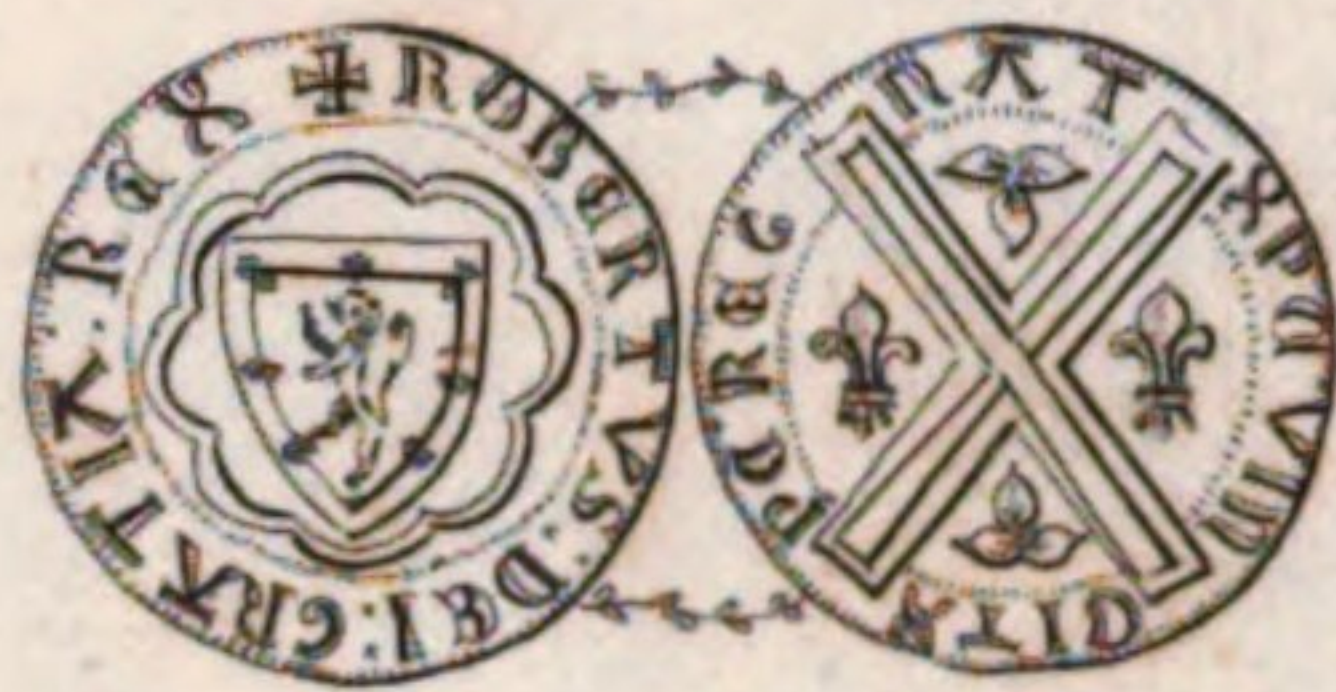
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1a^s IV

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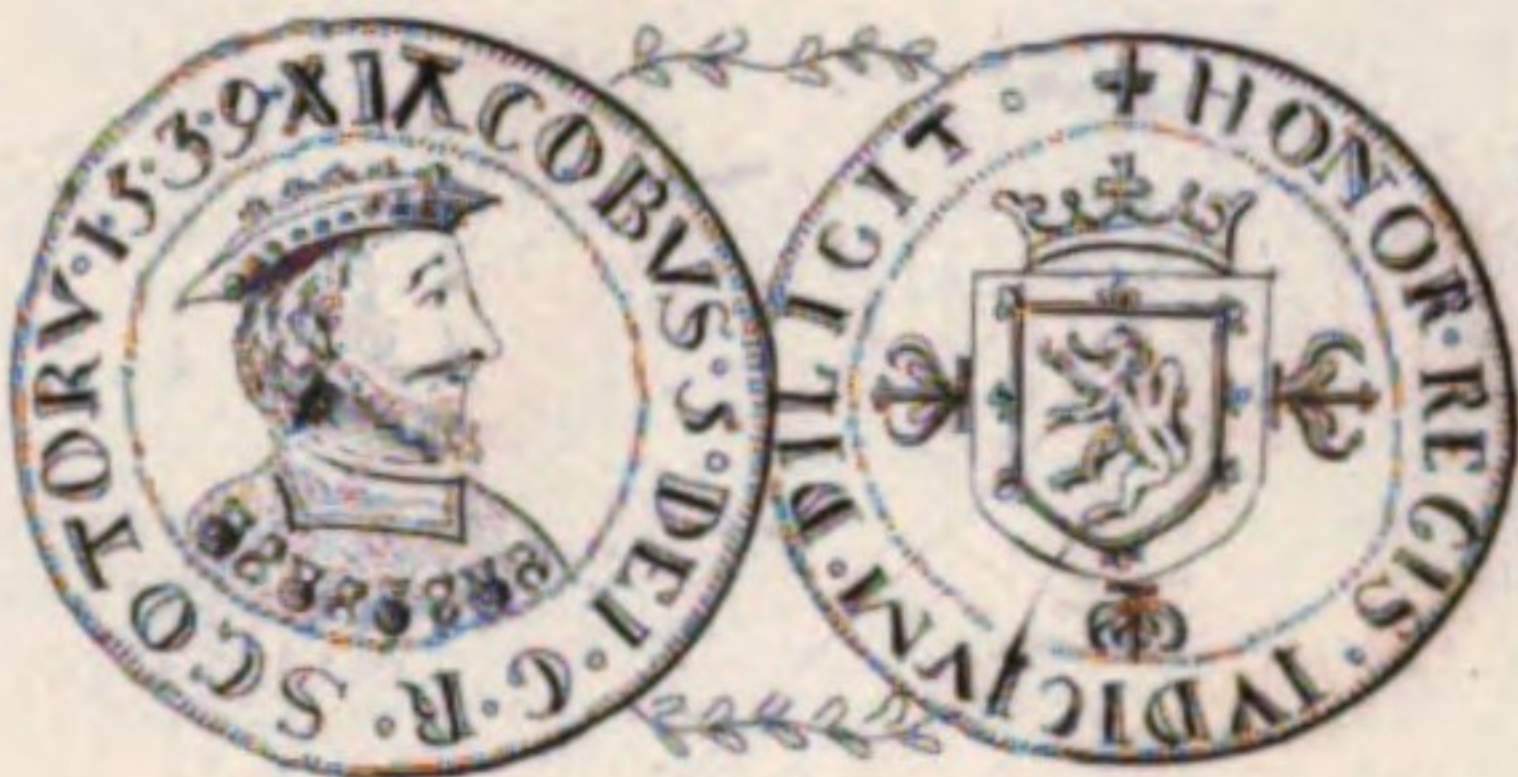


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1a^s V

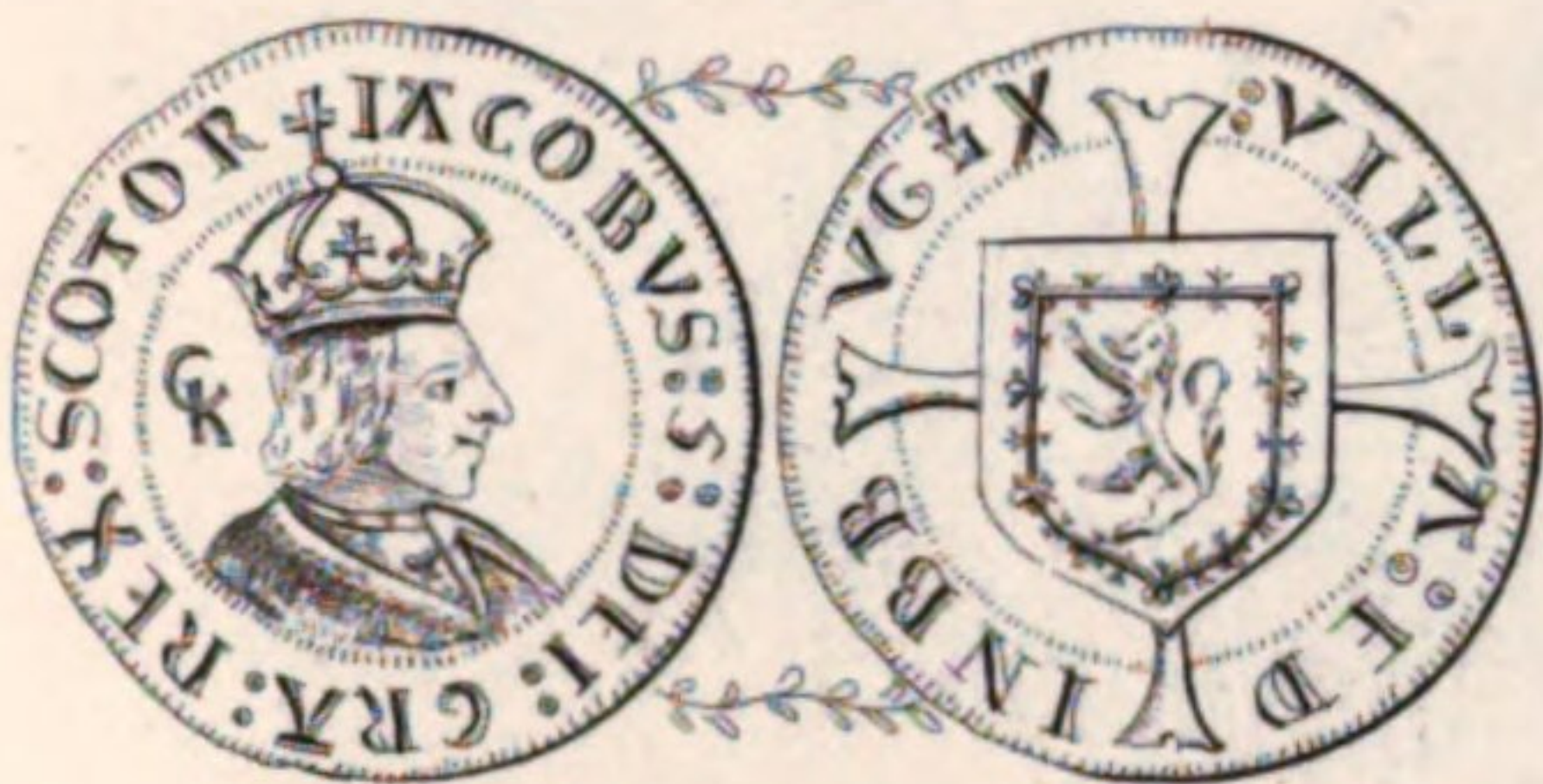
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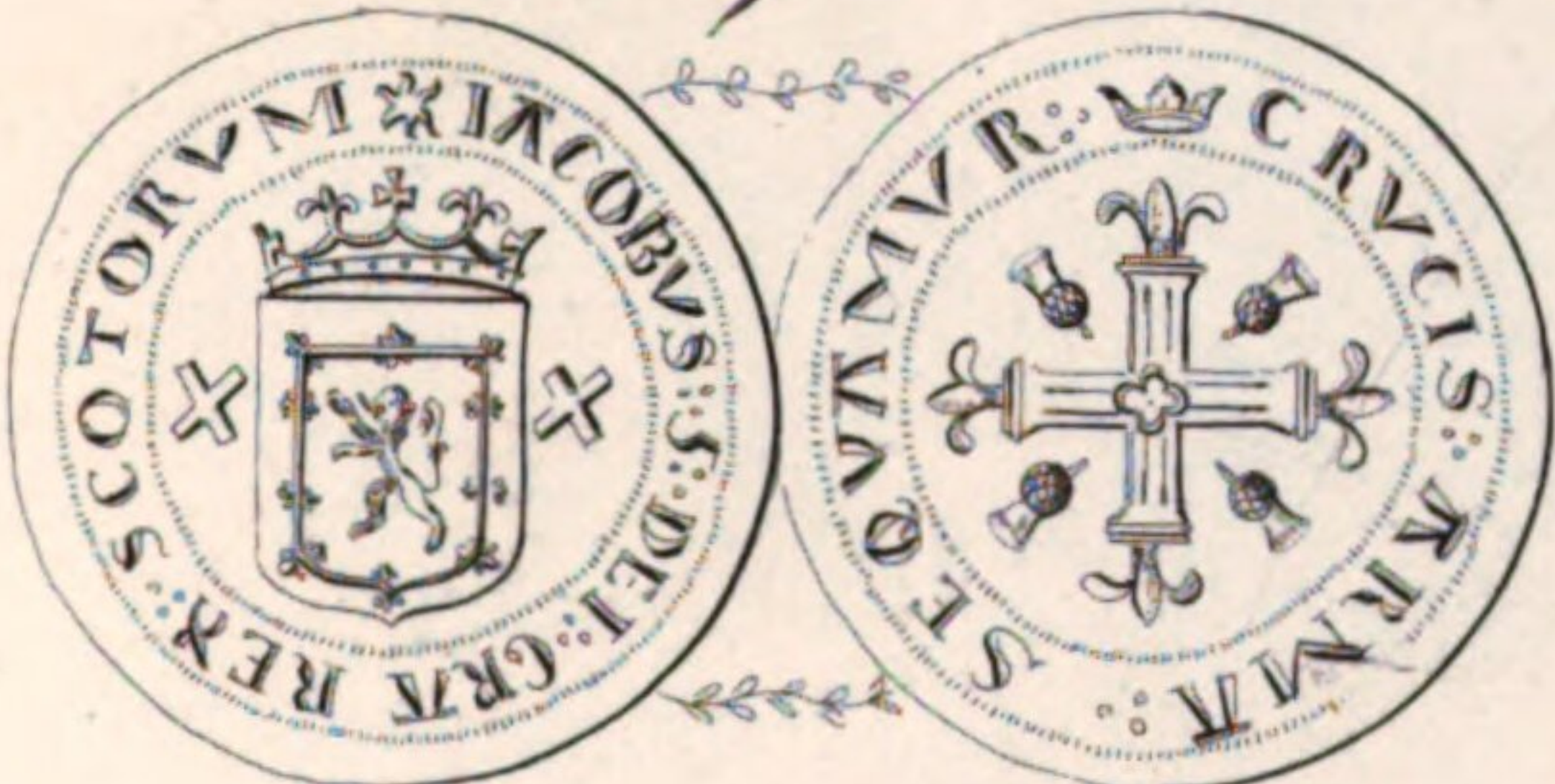
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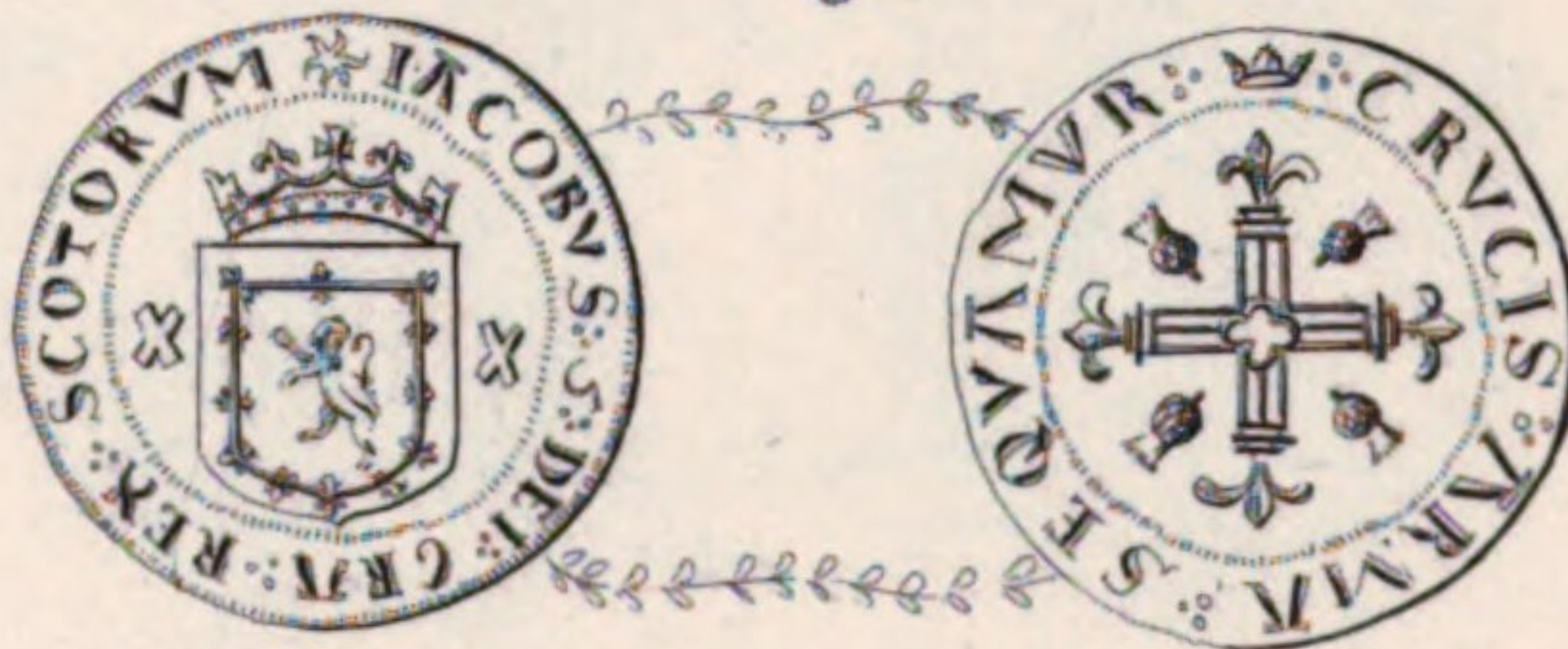
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MARY.

12



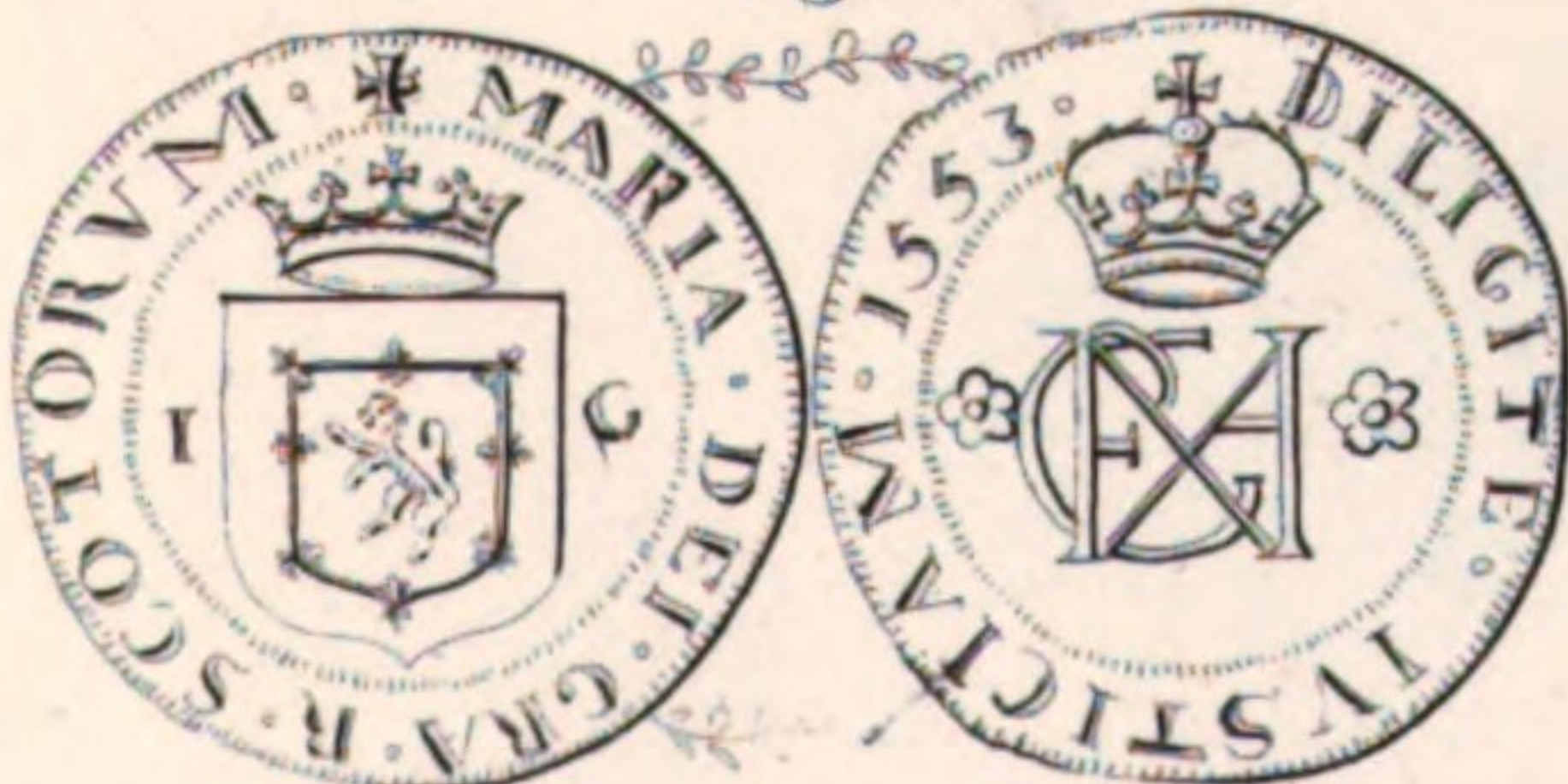
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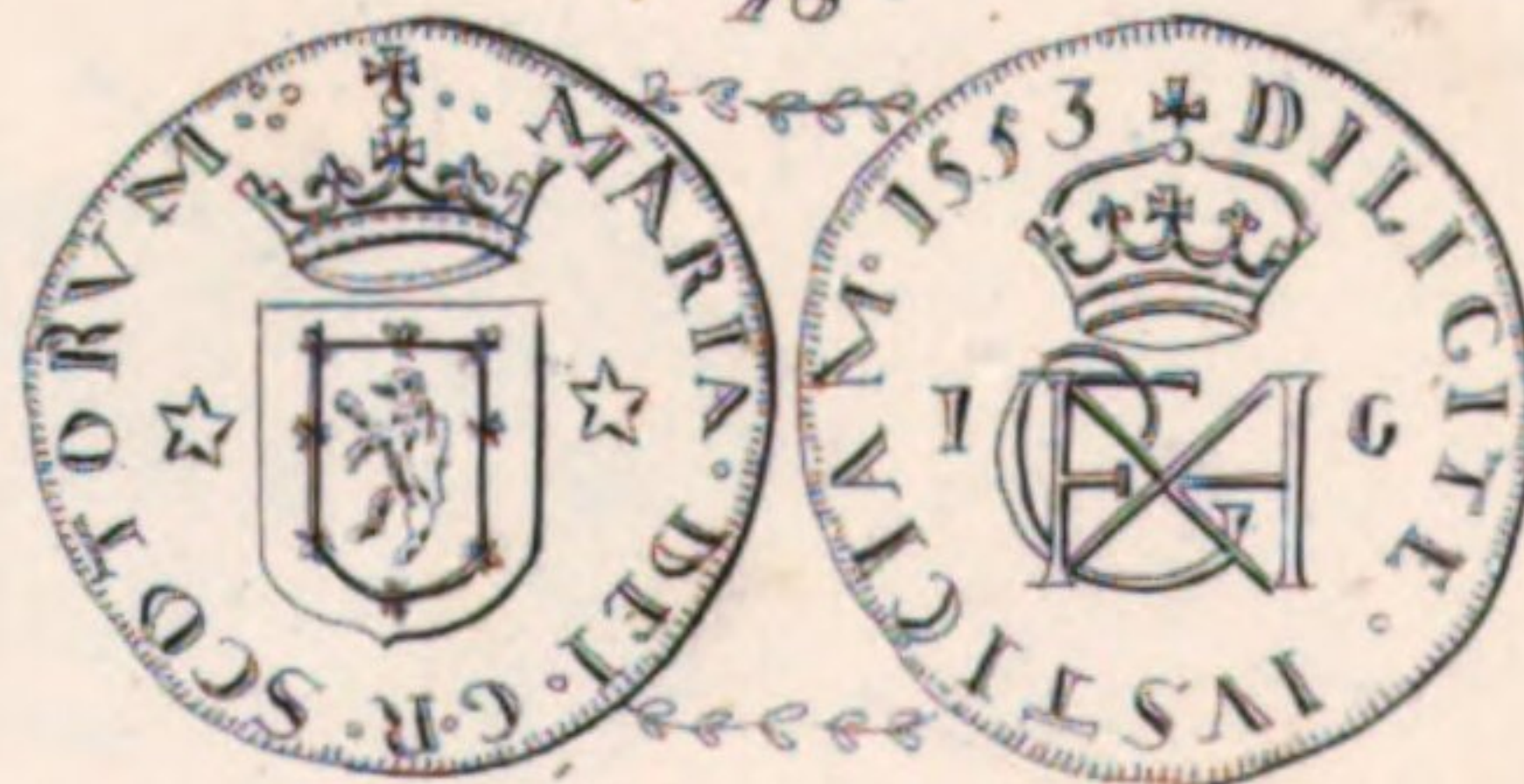
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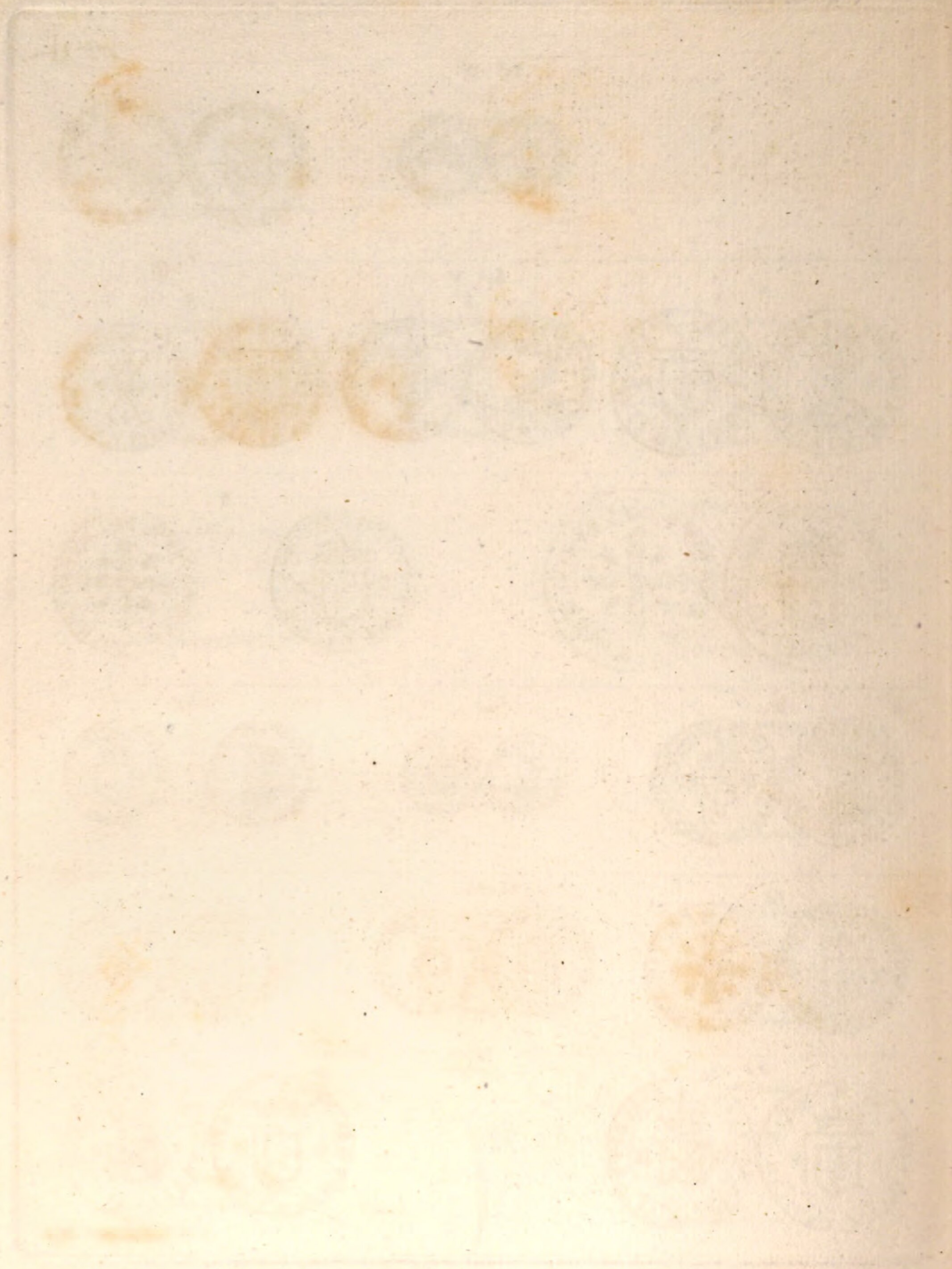
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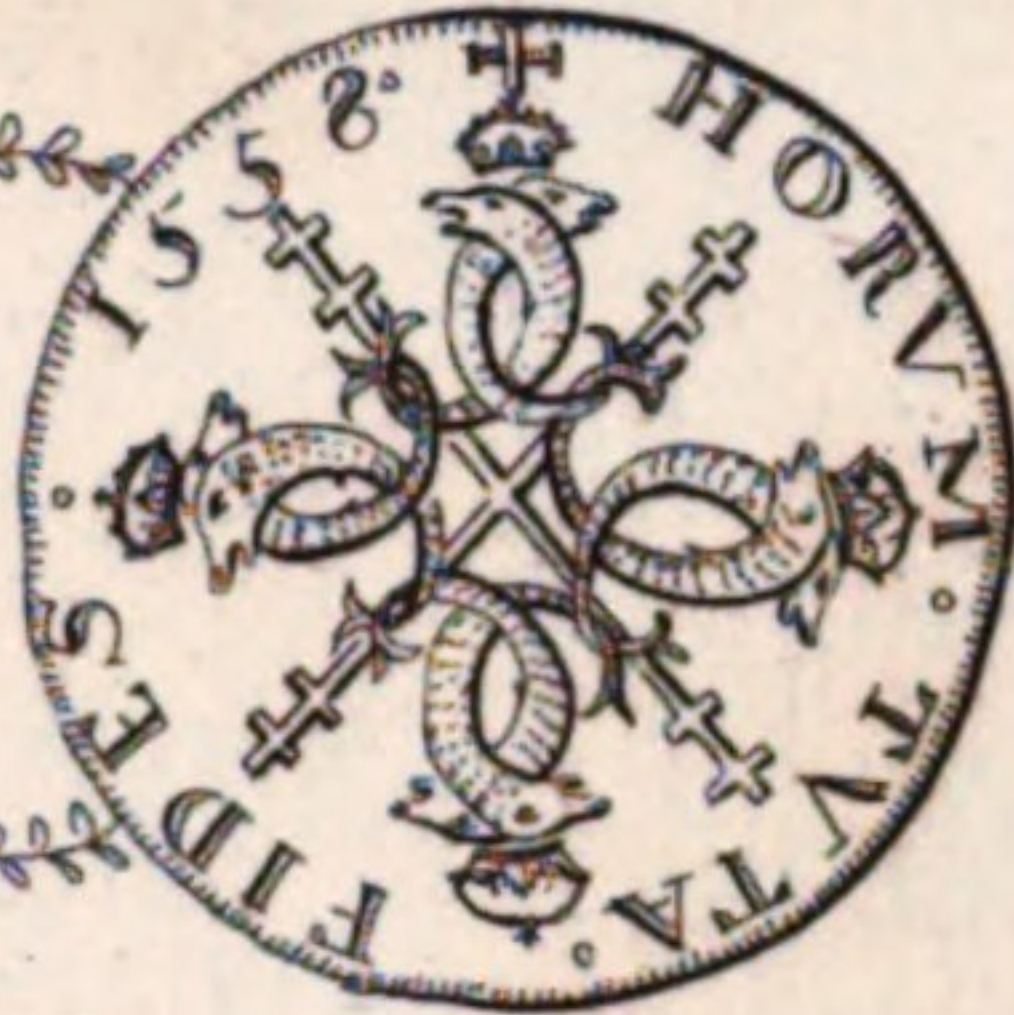
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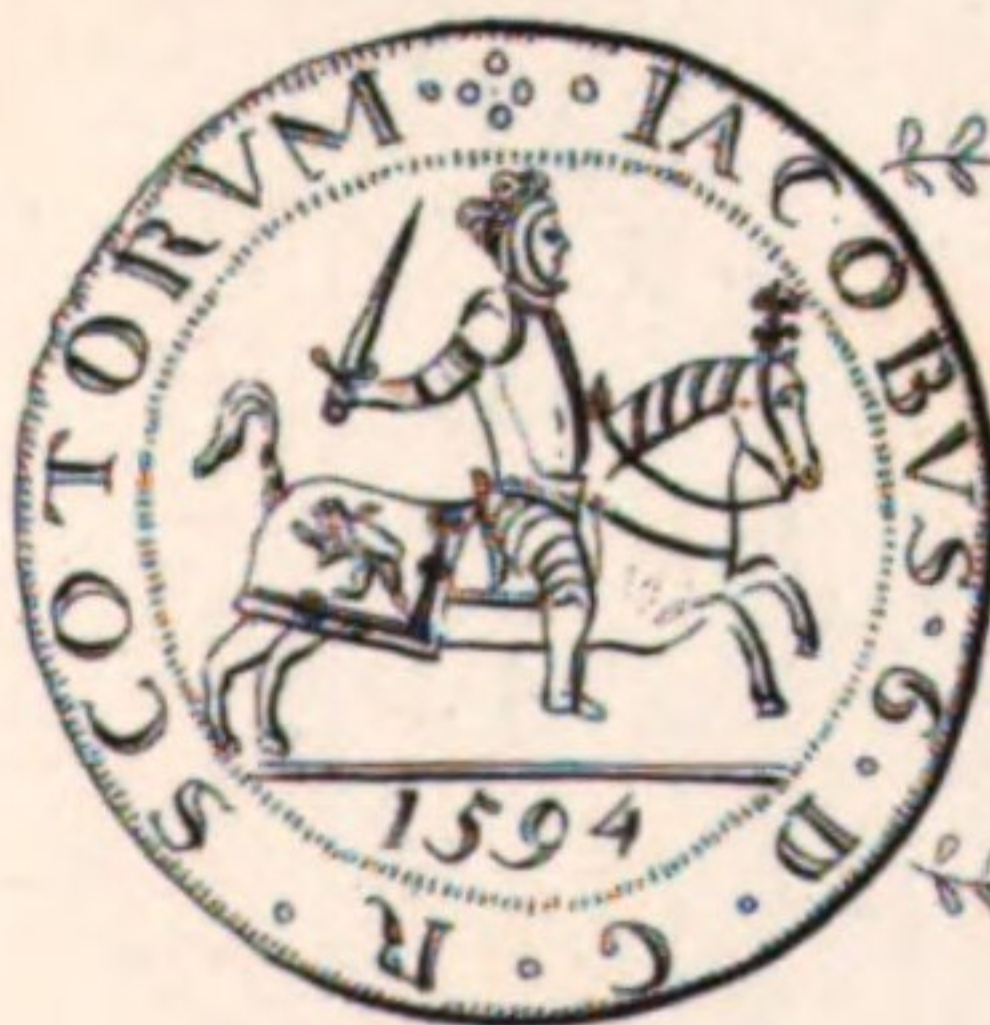
A. de Cardonnel. Fecit



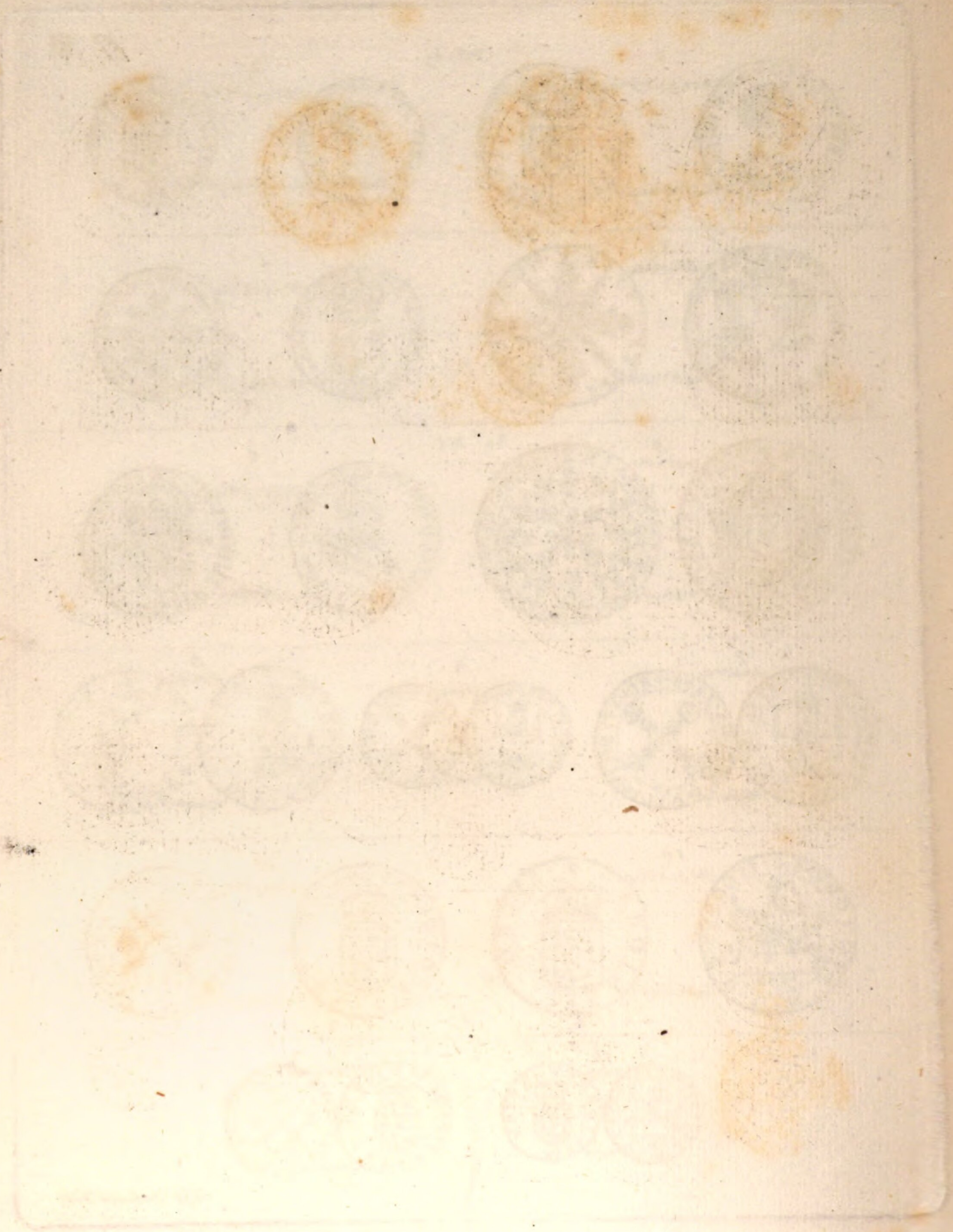
MARY

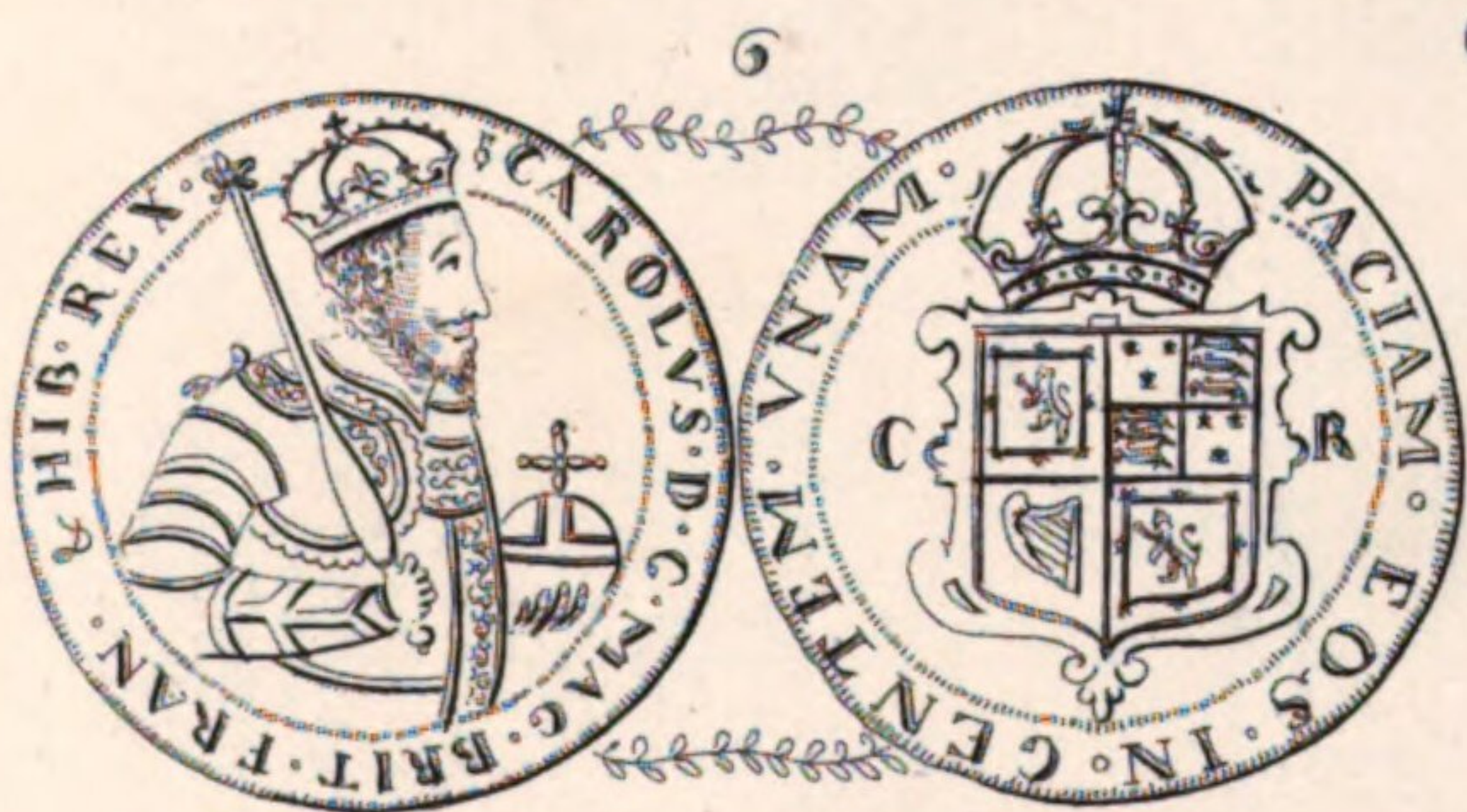
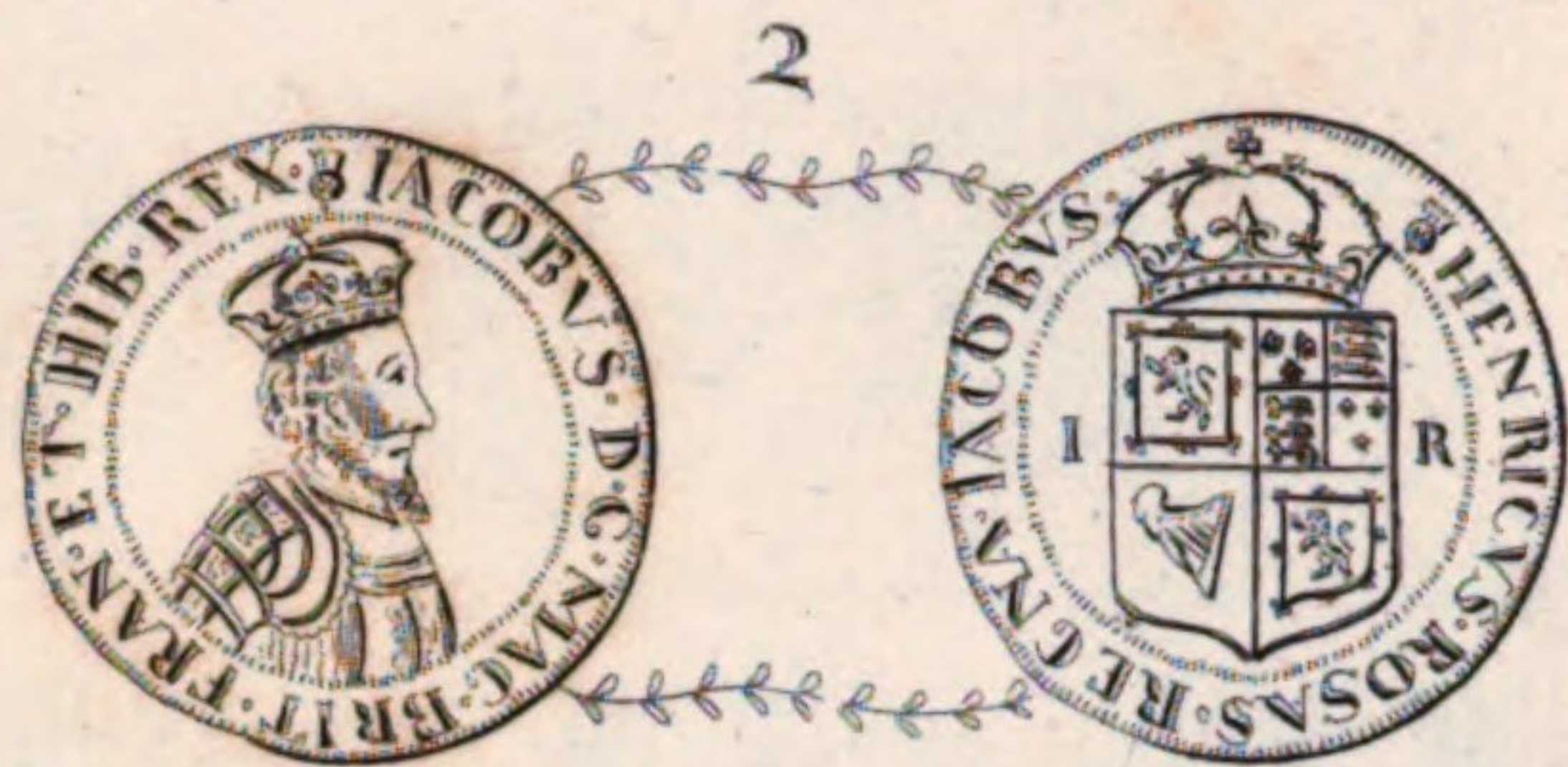


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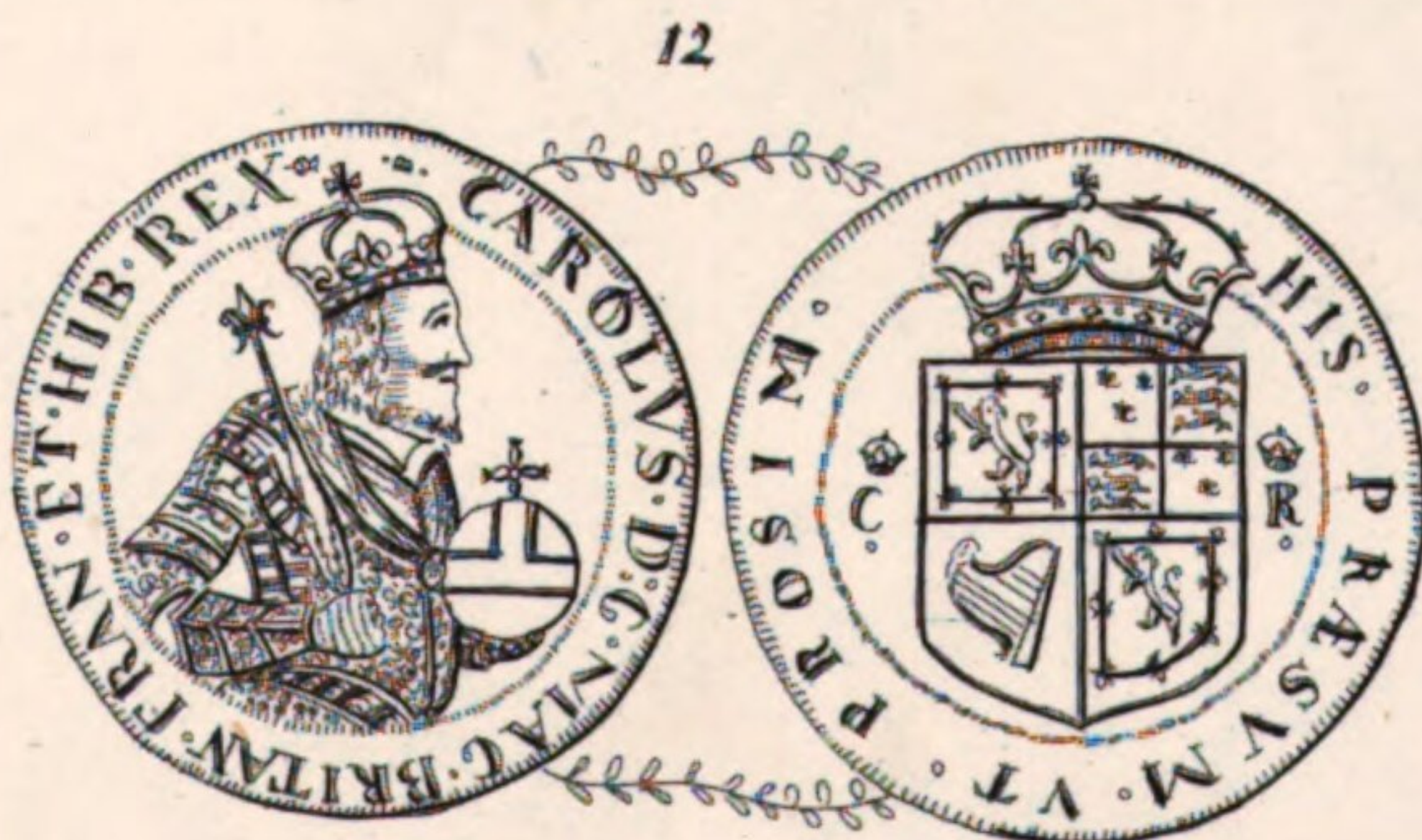
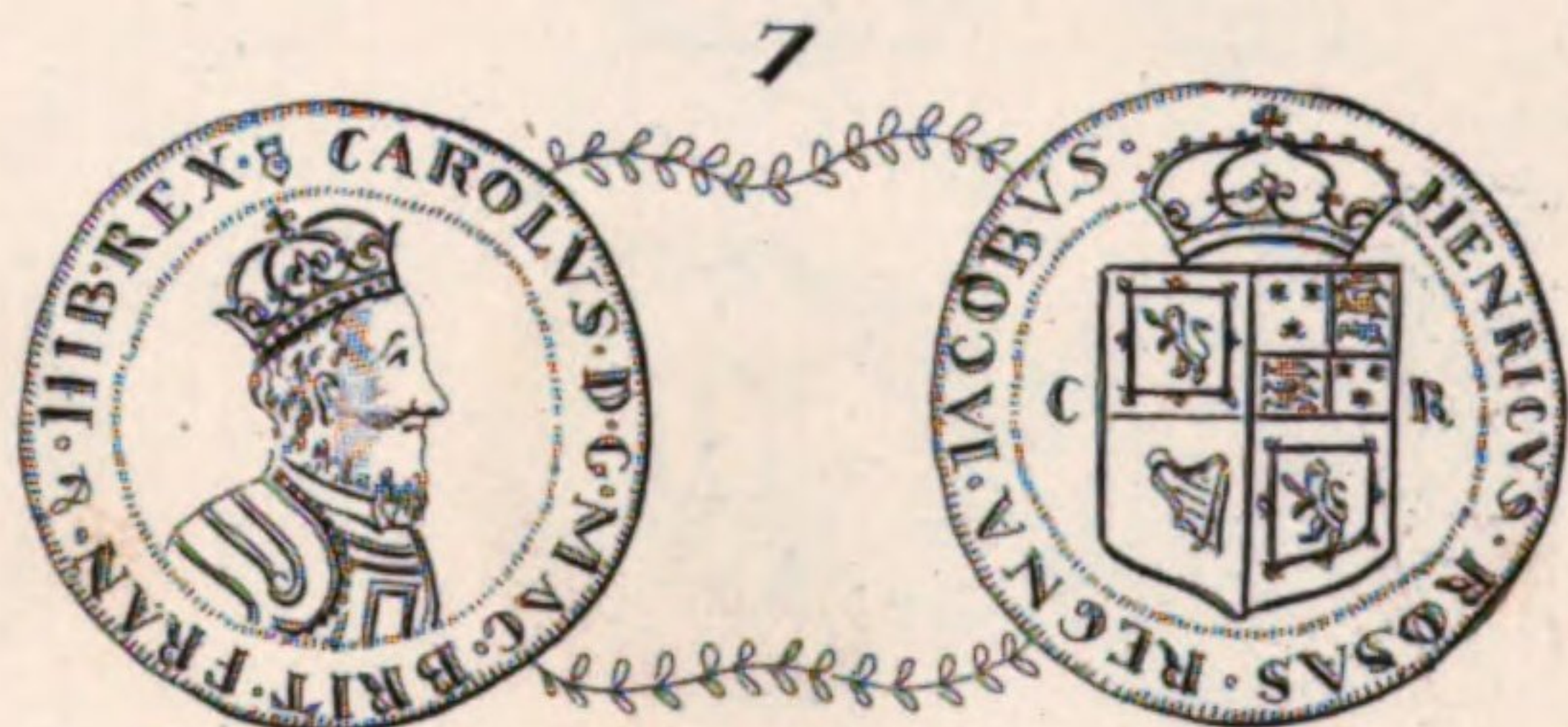


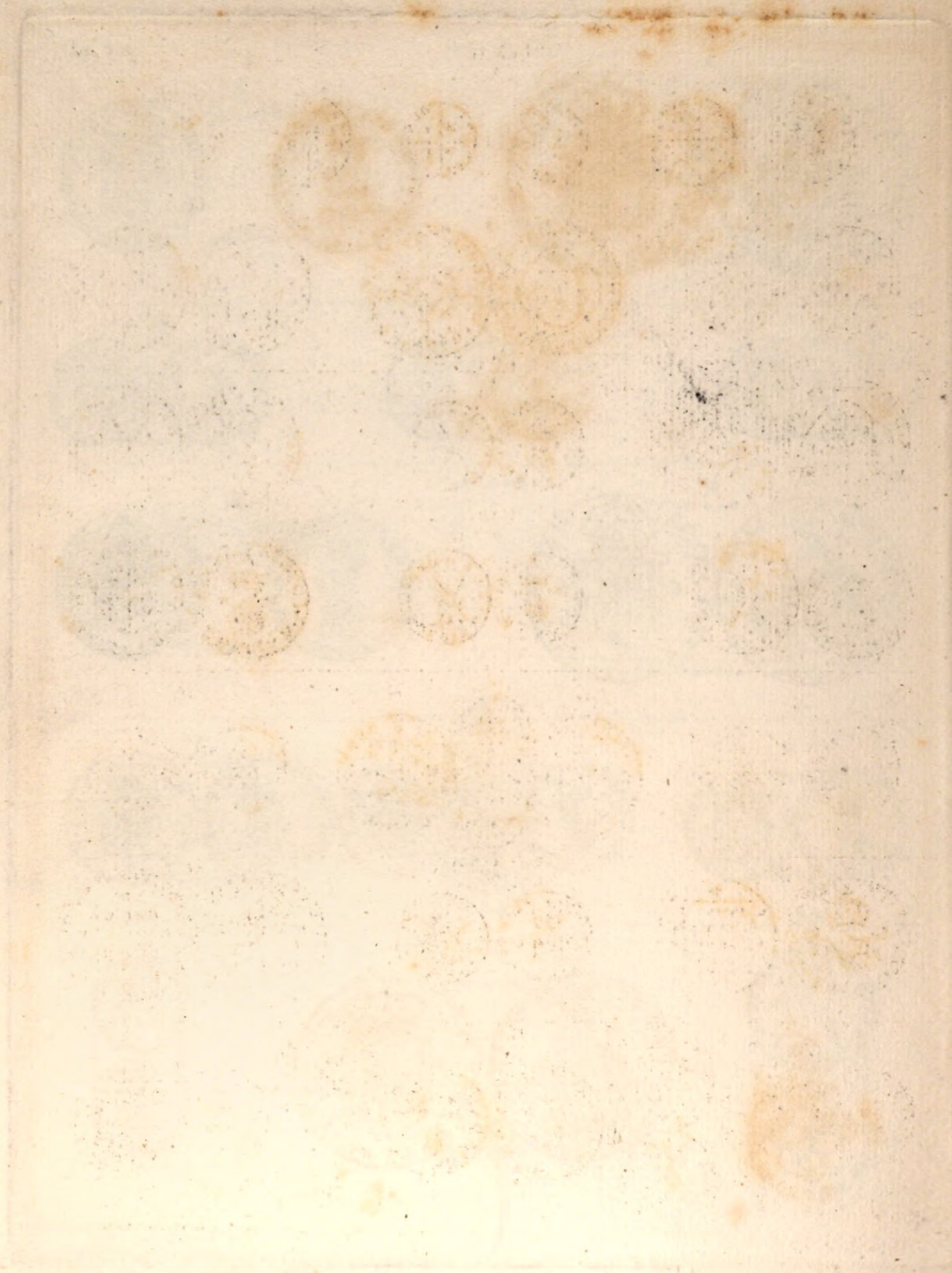
A. de Cardonnel Fecit





CAR. I.





1

IA. VI.

2

3

CAR. II.

4

PL. II



CAR. II

5

6

7



CAR. II.

8

9



WIL. & MAR.

10

11



WIL.

12

13



A. de Cardonnell Fecit

33/29/ 20 Tafeln

Buchbinder-Lehrwerkstätte
Nikolaushelm
Dürrlauringen bei Günzburg

Cardonnel-Lawson, Adam M. de

Numismata Scotiae or a series of the Scottish coinage, from the reign of
William the Lion to the Union

Edinburgh 1786

4 Num.rec. 23 s

urn:nbn:de:bvb:12-bsb10685175-1